

NEWS SUMMARY

GENERAL

Vorster police to quit Rhodesia

The South African para-military police force which has been in Rhodesia for five years is to be withdrawn.

Giving this news to Parliament in Salisbury yesterday, Mr. P. K. van der Byl, Defence Minister, said that as a consequence Rhodesia's security forces would be built-up.

Mr. van der Byl said that "a significant number" of South African police had already left Rhodesia.

The planned withdrawal of South African police units, estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 men, was first announced as part of last year's detente exercise for southern Africa. Back Page

Rift on Israel as Kampala conference ends

The Organisation of African Unity's Kampala conference ended yesterday with an eruption of Afro-Arab tension over the Israel question and the calling of a future Afro-Arab summit to deal with this and other issues which divide Arab and Black Africa.

After the summit, ex-President Gowon of Nigeria flew to Togo in West Africa and Field Marshal Amin married Miss Sarah, a member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Congo. The President's second current wife, He is separated from three others. Page 9

£7m. fire loss at Chrysler works

Damage estimated at £7m. was caused by fire yesterday at a Chrysler storage factory on the Coventry Industrial Trading Estate. There were no casualties. Packing of components is to be transferred to the company's Nipke, Coventry, factory. Page 11

Police called to rescue councillors

Police were called to rescue 13 councillors from angry Liverpool City Council tenants yesterday after a decision to increase rents by an average £1 a week from Monday.

Armed men raid Gordon's Gin

Four armed men fired shots during a raid in which they stole £15,000 from the Gordon's Gin offices in Clerkenwell, London. A 21-year-old girl, sister of a Glasgow branch of Clydesdale Bank handed about £4,000 to three armed masked men. Several thousands of pounds were taken nearby after four armed men shot and wounded one of two security guards delivering wages to a Rotherhithe, London, engineering company.

Tourists warned of Oporto cholera

Holidaymakers setting out for Oporto in Portugal are warned by the Health Department to get vaccinated because of cholera there. Returning travellers are advised to see a doctor if they suffer stomach upset.

England's chance

England resume their second innings in the Lords Test to-day with the odds in new captain Gavriel's favour. Scoreboard: England 315 and 5 for 0. Australia, first innings, 268. Trevor Bailey Page 6

Briefly...

Ex-President Thien of South Vietnam has been given a six-month visa to visit Britain. Mrs. Velena Sakharov, wife of dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov, has been granted a visa to go to July for eye treatment.

CHIEF PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY

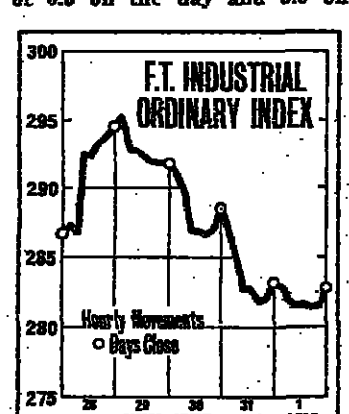
(Prices in pence unless otherwise indicated)

RISES	FALLS
Treasury 13pc 1987-1991 +1	Bridon 123 - 5
Treasury 9pc 1978-1982 +1	Breder 111 - 2
Domian Smith 115 + 10	Flights 226 - 4
Dunlop-Comex-Marx 100 + 3	Hoover "A" 220 - 3
Furness Withy 123 + 6	Lamson Inds. 58 - 3
Guinness (A.) 110 + 4	Lloyds Bank 178 - 7
Jarvis (J.) 101 + 6	Lucas Inds. 85 - 3
Maidenhead Inds. 28 + 2	Natl. Westminster Bk. 175 - 4
Maynards 295 + 20	Norwest Ext. Hldgs. 30 - 4
Wining Supplies 36 + 3	Royal Insurance 238 - 5
Royal Electronics 292 + 6	Royal Wools. 102 - 3
Red Tarn 184 + 4	Steel Bros. 205 - 5
United Industrial 8 + 22	Stone-Platt 581 - 21
White and Son 56 + 3	Tate and Lyle 180 - 4
	Tiger Cuts 650 - 20
	Union Discount 293 - 12
	BP 463 - 7
	Hampson Areas 94 - 4
	Ladenburg 133 - 3
	Messina 323 - 10
	Powdered 195 - 3
	Port. Plat. 232 - 4
	Ryan Cons. Ninec. 280 - 10

BUSINESS

Equities drift: 3.9 loss on week

EQUITIES were neglected as interest centred on gilts. The FT 30-share index drifted down 1.8 before a late technical rally left it at 282.3 for losses of 8.5 on the day and 3.9 on the week.



Since the anti-inflation White Paper the index has fallen 12.8 per cent. Official markings totalled only 3,526, reducing the week's daily average to 4,288—one of the lowest on record.

GILTS improved, with long closing with gains of up to 1.5.

GOLD lost 15c to \$166.75.

DOLLAR strengthened again, its weighted depreciation narrowing to 2.87 per cent. (2.93). Sterling slipped 621 points more to \$2.1475, its depreciation widening to 26.3 per cent. (26.2).

WALL STREET closed 5.01 lower at 226.50. Trading volume was the lowest this year.

TREASURY BILL rate passed 0.0135 to 10.4272 per cent. MLR remained at 11 per cent.

EEC COMMISSION has authorised Britain to maintain restrictions on the movement of capital to other Community countries which, under the original U.K. entry terms, should by now have been removed. Back Page

ITALY has chosen the West German PAL system for its colour television network after 10 days of often bitter debate. Page 9

Russia in EEC grain talks

SOVIET UNION has approached at least two EEC trading companies—one French and one German—to discuss purchase of grain totalling about 1m tonnes. Page 15

NATIONAL DAIRY HERD has been cut by 5.1 per cent. in the year to June, according to provisional results of the June farm census, which also shows a declining cereal acreage. Page 9

ROBERTSON'S is cutting its jam and marmalade prices by 1p and 2p a pound as a result of lower sugar prices.

BRITISH AIRWAYS is now expected to have made a net loss of about £10m. for 1974-75—a much better result than the £20m. deficit anticipated by the airline itself at one stage. Back Page

STOCKBROKERS Lewis Altmann and Co. and Sandelson and Co. are to merge on September 30. The link will involve no redundancies. Page 11

COMPANIES

CCH INVESTMENTS has withdrawn rapidly from its hotels interests after a loss of £250,000 in that division in the five months to March 31. Pages 15 and 12

CHARLES CLIFFORD Industries has withdrawn from its £1.2m. agreed bid for Evered Page 13

Pickets out as main NVT plant faces possible liquidation

BY TERRY DODSWORTH, MOTOR INDUSTRY CORRESPONDENT

Within 24 hours of the Government's refusal to give more financial aid to the motor-cycle industry, Norton Villiers Triumph yesterday moved to put its main assembly plant at Wolverhampton into liquidation.

The decision could provoke a sit-in among the NVT workers similar to the one which produced the Meriden Co-operative. Indeed, last night pickets were already in position at Wolverhampton to prevent production leaving the factory, and Mr. Harry Littlehales, transport union area organiser, said they were prepared to run the factory as a workers co-operative.

"We have plenty of expertise to do so," he declared. "We can't do worse than the present management." There is some feeling among NVT workers who are employed either at Wolverhampton or Small Heath, Birmingham, that they should not lose their jobs when the Meriden workers have secured theirs.

Support

If a sit-in were to take place, Mr. Dennis Poore, chairman of NVT, said last night that he would support the men. "If the unions want to do battle with the Government then we will back them," he said. "I have sympathy with the workers—particularly at Wolverhampton," said Mr. Poore, in an obviously angry mood over the Government's decision to cut off financial aid.

On the other hand, Mr. Poore said that if the group's workers voted against trying to force the Government's or liquidator's hand with a sit-in, he was ready to talk about reorganising the company on a much smaller scale.

The liquidation, which concerns only Norton Villiers Ltd.,

the operating company for the Wolverhampton works, did not necessarily mean that the group as a whole would be affected, he said. Nor did it necessarily mean closing down the Wolverhampton factory, or pre-empting any decision on which of the group's factories might be used in future.

Mr. Poore conceded that a smaller group would entail a

workforce of only about 1,000—which would mean redundancies of 2,000. This figure, which would be boosted considerably by a run-down in component suppliers if the Wolverhampton factory stopped trading, would now become the key issue in the gathering storm over the Government's abandonment of the industry.

Already Mr. Poore has joined the unions in the attempt to make the utmost political capital out of the letter written by Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn when he was Industry Secretary, implying that the Government would maintain employment in the industry.

Yesterday, NVT distributed copies of the letter—which was sent to a Small Heath shop steward, to the press.

It reads: "I can, however, give you my firmest assurance that there will be no discrimination by the Government in favour of the (Meriden) Co-operative to the detriment of the Small Heath or Wolverhampton works."

Continued on Back Page

Government £50m. aid for new nuclear reactor

BY DAVID FISLOCK, SCIENCE EDITOR

THE GOVERNMENT is to make about £50m. available over the next two or three years to help the launch of Britain's new nuclear reactor. The money will be provided via the Atomic Energy Authority.

The development contracts—the first to be secured by the National Nuclear Corporation—will be for the design, development and testing of major components for the steam-generating heavy water ("steam") reactor, and will be placed with "preferred suppliers" selected by the Nuclear Power Company, the operating arm of the corporation.

Indications

Although the design of the commercial 660 MW steam reactor is not expected to be completed before the end of next month, indications are that the preferred suppliers for major components include Whessoe for the calandria, Babcock and Wilcox for the steam drums and Hayward Tyler (subsidiary of Stone Platt Industries) for the pumps.

The remainder is held by British Nuclear Associates, a holding company on behalf of seven engineering companies including Babcock and Wilcox and Clarke Chapman.

Approval

But GEC is to take management responsibility for the new nuclear group, and has obtained Government approval for terms agreed with the NNC for the fee and the duration of its supervisory role.

If the new development programme goes according to plan, the components developed under the new contracts will be incorporated in the first of the new nuclear stations, to be built at Sizewell, Essex, for the Central Electricity Generating Board. The shareholding to 30 per cent. to CEB will then be expected to conform with the expressed requirements of Government.

The U.K. AEA is expected to take control of the 20 per cent. development cost to be met by relinquished by GEC, on behalf of the taxpayer.

Sharp fall in U.S. jobless

BY ADRIAN DICKS

WASHINGTON, August 1.

UNEMPLOYMENT in the U.S. declined markedly last month, adding to accumulating evidence that the economy is moving upwards from the bottom of the recession.

The rate registered during July was 8.4 per cent., down 0.5 per cent. from the second quarter average of 8.9 per cent. On a month-to-month basis, the decline was smaller—from only 8.6 per cent. registered during June.

However, the Bureau of Labour Statistics has identified problems with its seasonal adjustment mechanism during May and June, and believes the average for the second quarter gives a more accurate picture of developments.

The July figures show an increase in absolute terms of total employment of some 630,000 jobs, bringing the total number of people who have found new jobs since March to 1.2m.

Disagreement

According to the official figures, there were declines in most categories of unemployed people, with a particularly marked fall in unemployment among teenagers and married women.

There was also some decline in the proportion of black people without work, although at 13 per cent. this remains much higher than the national average.

In political terms the outstanding fact as Congressmen disperse

Gilts gain on new 'tap' issue

BY MICHAEL BLANDEN

ANOTHER large Government stock issue was announced yesterday, and brought an improvement in the gilt-edged market in spite of concern over recent pressures on the pound in foreign exchange markets.

The issue, £600m. of 12½ per cent Treasury loan 1982 at a price of 94.50 per cent., provides the Bank of England with a new "tap" stock at the long end of the market. It will replace the £750m. stock which was nearly exhausted at the time of issue a fortnight ago and did not become operative as a "tap."

The news came as a slight surprise to the market. Gilt-edged prices had recovered from last week's sharp jump in short-term interest rates with the one point rise in the Bank's minimum lending rate to 11 per cent.

But in the last couple of days the market had been hesitant against the background of the dollar and rumours of further action to push rates even higher in the U.K.

Yesterday foreign exchange markets were much quieter, and though sterling lost some further ground against a strong dollar activity was reported to be at a low level.

At the close, the pound stood at \$2.1475 for a fall of 621 points. This was a new closing low point, though above the lowest levels reached during dealings on the previous day.

The average depreciation of the pound from December, 1971, levels was only slightly greater at 26.3 per cent. against 26.2 per cent.

News that there had been no further rises in U.S. bank prime lending rates and that the Bank of England's minimum lending rate was unchanged at 11 per cent. after a slight fall in the Treasury bill rate at the weekly tender, helped to alleviate concern over the interest rate situation.

Long-dated gilt-edged showed gains of up to 1½ yesterday before the issue announcement. The new stock, offering a flat yield of 13.48 per cent. and a redemption return of 13.59 per cent., was taken as an encouraging sign particularly because the term was not as long as some observers had expected.

Editorial comment, Page 10

£ in New York

	Aug. 1	Previous
Spot	\$2.1480-1435	\$2.1680-1570
1 month	0.02-0.17 4½	0.02-0.80 4½
3 months	2.52-2.20 4½	2.20-2.15 4½
12 months	6.32-2.05 4½	5.00-7.80 4½

Five-power talks may be in September

BY MALCOLM RUTHERFORD

HELSINKI, August 1

THE FIVE leading Western economic powers will hold a summit meeting to discuss the problem of unemployment, probably in September. Finance Ministers will be excluded.

The summit is seen by heads of Government and Foreign Ministers as an essentially political act designed to show that they are doing something about rising unemployment figures which, it is estimated, could reach around 6m. in the European Community alone this winter.

The meeting will be attended by the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and Japan. The Finance Ministers are expected to be kept out partly because of political rivalries within the U.S. Administration. Mr. William Simon, the U.S. Secretary to the Treasury, is known to oppose this kind of political interference with economic forces and to fear that any measures taken would only fuel inflation.

His exclusion becomes possible only if the other Finance Ministers are also kept out, though on the British side it is said that Mr. Denis Healey, the Chancellor, fully shares the political anxieties about unemployment and would not oppose political measures to combat it.

There appears to be no agreement among the heads of Government who have been discussing the question today in the past few days as to what the summit will do, but this is to be discussed by experts in the next few weeks.

Mockery

The calling of the summit has already run into heavy criticism from Common Market countries not invited and one Minister described it as making a mockery of the European Community. A special meeting of the Community's political directorate was called here today to press the point, but to no avail.

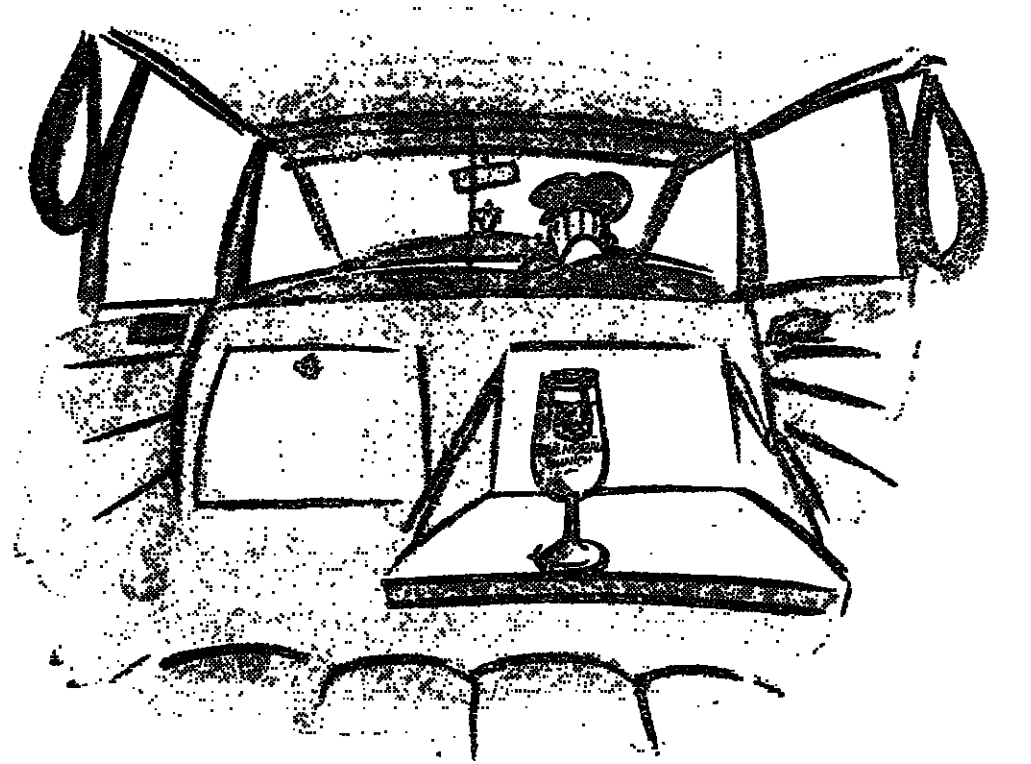
The original idea of the summit came from President Giscard d'Estaing of France, though he wanted it to concentrate on monetary matters and to discuss a return to fixed exchange rates. The idea has now been broadened under the influence of Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany. Both men say that something must be done to relieve their mounting unemployment problem which is feared could bring political instability in its train.

Ironically, they are also expressing great concern about the possible political effects of the rising unemployment in Italy. Socialist leader, Dr. Mario Soares, has received little encouragement about the future after the general elections in 1977. But they appear firm that President Costa Gomez to-day.

Portugal

Mr. Ford said that it was "now time to reduce substantially the high level of military forces on both sides."

West European socialists, including Mr. Harold Wilson and Chancellor Schmidt, are moving on to Stockholm for a meeting to-morrow with the Portuguese Socialist leader, Dr. Mario Soares. They received little encouragement about the future after the general elections in 1977. But they appear firm that President Costa Gomez to-day.



If you're drinking Löwenbräu you must be somewhere nice.



FEATURES

Slimming Playboy's middle-age spread ... 11

ON OTHER PAGES

Appointments	3	Gardens	4	Share Information	28 & 22
Arts	2	Gift	4	Stock Exch. Report	28
Base Lending Rates	18	Home News	4	30 Week's Dealings	16-17
Bridge	5	How to Spend It	7	Travel	16
Careers & Education	4	Insurance	4	TV and Radio	17
Cheer	4	Labour News	11	Unit Trusts	20
Coins	4	Leading Article	18	Wall St. & Prices	24
Collecting Wicely	10	Letters	18	Weather	22
Commodities	18	22 Year Savings & Inv.	22		
Company News	22, 13	Man of the Week	22	OFFERS FOR SALE	
Cricket	6	Minutes in the News	12	Wartime Worldwide	13
Crowd	10	Money & Exchange	12	Schneider in Fed.	13
Eclectic Diary	4	Mastering	9	Tarot Preference	3
Entertainment Guide	4	Overseas News	15	ANNUAL STATEMENTS	
Finance and the	18	Prosperity & Mourning	15	Electronic Rentals	11
Family	4	Racing	16	Warren Tea Mass.	13
FT-Averages Index	18	Saleman	16		

For latest Share Index phone 01-246 8036

Finance and the family

Valuation of a lease

BY OUR LEGAL STAFF

Is there now any rule of thumb formula for arriving at the price to be paid for a lease under the Leasehold Reform Act, or must a skilled valuer be employed in the matter?

A valuation of the reversion to a long lease for the purpose of the Leasehold Reform Act 1967 is a matter of skilled valuation, and ought in the last resort to be placed in the hands of a valuer. The body of case law which has been built up by decisions of the Lands Tribunal and of the Court of Appeal since 1967 is now of little assistance because the basis of valuation has recently been altered in respect of most properties affected by Act by the provisions of Section 118 (4) of the Housing Act 1974. The terms of that section must now be taken as the basic guide, in most cases, and, until valuations on the new basis come before the Lands Tribunal there is no other source of guidance.

Weekly tenant's rent

What is now the position with regard to raising a weekly tenant's rent of two rooms? There has never been a written agreement.

If you wish to increase the rent you must first determine the existing tenancy. This can be done by serving a notice to quit giving at least 28 clear days' notice terminating on a rent day. You can then agree a new rent or refer to the Rent Officer to determine a fair rent. Even if a new rent is agreed, the tenant may refer the tenancy to the Rent Officer whose determination will set a limit on the rent which may be received.

Tax for a sailor

I anticipate taking up a position as an officer with a shipping company whose registered office is in Belgium and whose ships fly various flags. I shall be paid in dollars. The voyage will be of nine months' duration. My domicile is in the U.K. Shall I be liable to U.K. tax?

You did not give us much background information in your letter, but it appears likely that you will continue to be regarded as resident and ordinarily resident in the U.K. for the purposes of taxation. We note that you are domiciled in

England (or perhaps elsewhere in the U.K.).

If the voyage begins or ends in the U.K., your duties will (if you are indeed regarded as remaining resident here) be treated as performed in the U.K., and your remuneration will consequently be fully taxable here. If no part of the voyage begins or ends in the United Kingdom, your remuneration will probably be taxable here subject to a deduction of one quarter.

There are two free Inland Revenue booklets which you should find helpful: IR20 (Residents and Non-residents: Liability to Tax) and IR25 (Taxation of Foreign Earnings). These are obtainable by post or over the counter from most tax inspectors' offices.

No presumption of gift

During my mother-in-law's lifetime she opened a deposit account in our joint names, which she told me would go to me on her death, and in the meantime I paid tax on half the interest. Now the solicitor acting for her estate says there is no presumption of

gift between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law and that the balance of the account must be brought into the estate. Is this correct?

What the solicitors say as to presumption of gift is correct. However, the fact that you paid tax on half the income might be sufficient to establish the necessary element of gift if it can be shown that your mother-in-law knew that you were so taxed (for example, if she had rejected an assessment on her for tax on the whole of the income).

One member meetings

Is it correct that under a recent Act, one-member only company meetings are valid? Can I, as administrator of my late husband, compel the company of which he and his brother were the sole shareholders, to register me as a member?

In the absence of an order of the Court under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 1948, one person cannot constitute a meeting. Re: London Flats Ltd. [1969] WLR 711. This position remains unchanged, the recent

litigation to which you refer being concerned with the effect of orders under Section 135. In the absence of the Articles of Association we cannot tell whether or not you can compel the company to register you as a member. However you can petition to wind up the company, and that would probably be your most effective course.

Enforceability of a covenant

I hold the lease for my house and the plot next to it. In 1933 the previous leaseholder assigned this plot to a neighbour and in return a restrictive covenant was given, not to erect a building and to pay the ground rent. This was registered with the Registrar of Deeds in Wakefield, and according to his office it is valid, but the other party says it is not registered with the Land Registry and is now null and void. What, please, is your view?

To ascertain whether the restrictive covenant is now enforceable it is necessary to examine the full provisions of the deed imposing the covenant as well as the subsequent history of both plots of land. If a restrictive covenant otherwise valid was omitted from the Charges register of the burdened land when it was first registered at H.M. Land Registry and if a subsequent purchaser has thus taken free of the covenant, you might have a claim for compensation from the Chief Land Registrar. You should consult a solicitor to obtain advice in the light of the full documentation.

Planning permission

Need I apply for planning permission to throw out a bay window over my garden?

If your proposed extension does not exceed 50 cubic metres or 1/10th of the cubic content of the existing house (measured externally), whichever is the greater, but subject to an upper limit of 115 cubic metres—planning permission is not required.

Insurance

Menace of dead trees

BY JOHN PHILIP

BY ALL accounts Dutch elm disease is taking a far greater toll of trees this year than last. Certainly in my part of Surrey there is plenty of visual evidence, and while the newly dead trees are presumably still well rooted, as the months go by they must be expected to become not just unstable, but a positive potential menace to person and property—particularly when winter gales come. And if not this winter, then next.

Disputed land

On my way to the station each day I pass a group of dead elms, which I gather stand on disputed land. Before the onset of Dutch elm disease the land was subject to rival claims by both adjacent property owners. Now both are busy denying their former assertions, because they do not wish to pay for the trees to be felled and because they do not wish to incur the compensation liabilities that may arise if the trees fall down. In this situation I can see all the makings of a pretty legal insurance tangle.

Perhaps this is by the way, but there must be many people with elm trees on their land, who are clearly responsible for them either as owner or as tenants, and who therefore have no avenue of legal escape if the disease strikes. I think it is arguable in law that if anyone has an obviously dead tree on his land in a position where if it falls it causes passers-by injury, or damage to adjacent property, then he will be liable to pay due compensation.

In this respect the clearly dead tree is in a different category from the tree that is suddenly stricken by disease and thereafter brought down in a storm—when only an expert would have been able to say that it was unsafe: there is a deal of case law on liability for diseased but not yet dead trees, and much depends on the frequency of examination, the degree of expert knowledge used in that examination and so

on. So the owner of a diseased tree that falls and causes damage may escape liability.

Not so either the owner of a clearly dead tree or the occupier of property having such a tree, and elms attacked by Dutch elm disease become clearly dead relatively quickly. So if he incurs liability, what insurance protection does he have?

Under the average household policy issued on the "buildings" the owner is protected in respect of his legal liability for injury or damage caused by accident: under policies issued on contents, insurers similarly protect the occupier. Where the owner and occupier are the same person there appears to be some duplication of cover, but generally speaking a claimant injured by a falling tree will make his legal claim against the owner-occupier in the latter's capacity as occupier: generally speaking ownership is of far less consequence to the courts than is occupancy.

An important phrase in these household liability clauses is the one "caused by accident." This phrase has long been used by insurers in an attempt to cut out claims for deliberate or inevitable damage: but in the last few years the occasional legal dispute on insurers' liability to pay for injury or damage "caused by accident" has thrown some doubt on the efficacy of the phrase.

Tree roots damage

There is in the law reports a tree roots case where the occupier was held entitled to the protection of his policy in respect of his neighbour's claim for damage to the foundations of his house, notwithstanding that insurers covered only accident, and that damage from the tree roots ultimately was inevitable having regard to the tree's position. Allowing for differences in policy wordings, it seems to me that the reasoning applied in that case might well be applied to policyholder-insurer disputes over dead tree claims.

Most household policies contain a "due care" condition, which might at first sight be taken to relieve insurers from claims resulting from the policyholder's failure to eliminate

obvious dangers from his premises. But most of the "due care" conditions that I have seen fall short of this—for example the one in my own household policy simply says: "The policyholder shall take all due and proper precautions for the safety of the insured property."

In both buildings and contents policies there are clauses precisely defining insured property, and trees are not within these definitions. Trees are not of themselves insured, only the liabilities arising from their presence, and the condition I have quoted has nothing in it to require the policyholder to take all due and proper precautions for the safety of others.

So as the average household policy stands, it seems to me that the policyholder with a dead elm tree can not only leave it till it falls, but most probably have insurers' protection against the liability claims that then arise. Which, objectively, seems not only morally wrong to me, but contrary to general principles of insurance. Farmers, estate owners and others have occupancy liabilities to the general public similar to those of householders: their liabilities are insurable not under package policies of the household kind, but under separate liability policies: and the majority attempt to restrict cover by the kind of "accident" phrase I have mentioned. Such liability policies normally have a far reaching due care condition, though maybe not quite as wide as the following example:

"The policyholder shall take all reasonable care to prevent accidents... and shall forthwith make good or remedy any defect or danger which becomes apparent or take such additional precautions as the circumstances may require..."

Prudent option

I do not think there is much doubt that, in the face of such a condition, the policyholder who leaves an obviously dead tree where it can do damage if it falls cannot look to his insurers to protect him from the consequent liability claims. As these will probably far exceed the cost of getting the tree down, common prudence leaves him only one option.

Employment in U.S. and tax

I am planning to teach in a summer school at a university in the U.S. in 1975 and receive a stipend from that university. I also hope to give some occasional paid lectures in various universities and also do some research. During this period of absence, some eight to ten weeks, I will be on leave from my home university. Am I right that (a) this is taxable under Schedule D cases I and II, and in this event are my living expenses, as I am maintaining a house etc., here, allowable as expenses for tax (b) if this is taxed as Schedule E, case I are any expenses allowable (c) Are my research expenses mentioned above allowable against tax? If tax is payable under Schedules D or E am I right in thinking that it is

payable on one-half of total overseas earnings but from April 6, 1976 tax on three-quarters of such earnings becomes payable? Am I right in thinking that as these earnings are non-pensionable they qualify for the 15 per cent relief given to payments to personal pensions in such cases? If so is the 15 per cent taken on one-half the earnings or all the earnings?

We take it that you are not a U.S. citizen, and that you are resident and ordinarily resident in the U.K. and are domiciled in the U.K.

Your remuneration from the U.S. university should be exempt from U.S. tax under article XVIII of the U.K./U.S. double taxation agreement. It will be chargeable to U.K. tax

under Schedule E, subject to a deduction of one-quarter. (The deduction of one-half, to which you refer, applies to quite different situations, for example, a U.S. citizen working in the U.K. for a U.S. employer.)

The usual Schedule E restrictions on allowable expenses apply, except that you should not be assessable to tax on any transatlantic fares reimbursed by the U.S. university. However, the transatlantic fares may not be allowable expenses if they are not reimbursed by the university.

If you are already regarded as a professional lecturer, the U.S. lecture fees may have to be included in your annual income under Case II computation in full. If, however, it can be established that your

lecturing (and the preparatory work) is entirely done outside the U.K. the profits may be assessable under Case V of Schedule D, subject to a deduction of one-quarter. In either event, it is unlikely that your research expenses would be allowable unless specifically incurred for the purpose of lecturing. Your day-to-day living expenses are unlikely to satisfy the criteria for allowance under the rules of Schedule D, but much depends upon the particular circumstances in which the items of expenditure are incurred.

The 15 per cent limit for qualifying retirement annuity premiums, etc., is calculated on the amounts actually chargeable to U.K. tax, after the one-quarter deductions have been made, where appropriate.

CAREERS AND EDUCATION

Emma and other charges against the 'social wage'

BY MICHAEL DIXON, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

LYING in bed with Emma the other morning, I realised that although we have met but a few times in the eight weeks I have known her, I am dangerously close to falling in love with her. The reason is not that she happens to be unusually good looking. Nor that she is usually a charming companion. I know this from my experiences with her predecessors. There was Clare, and another girl whose name I forget. They were distinctly less beguiling than Emma, both in looks and temper. Yet I quickly became infatuated with them, too. The most likely reason is simply that I could hold them in my arms.

But while Emma is not the first, my wife and I decided a few days ago that she must be the last. After Emma, no more baby girls will come to my wife for fostering during the first weeks after birth while their mother finally decides whether to let them be adopted. We will foster no more baby boys, such as Clifford, either. Nor older children, such as 15-year-old Sally, while their parents are away because of some emergency. Ian, who joined us more than five years ago when he was 14, will no doubt use the family home as a base until his social-work course ends next year. But when he sets up on his own, there will be no successor. After nearly a decade, the Dixons are giving up fostering children.

Soft spot

In spite of my soft spot for babies, I felt no strong emotion about this decision until I heard two days ago that the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth maintains that, while the egalitarian effect of income tax is almost completely counter-balanced by indirect taxation, public expenditure on social services including education and health has a major effect in redistributing income from better-off to worse-off people.

This made me rage and despair. The public has already been enough misled by politicians' witterings about the

social justice of the so-called "social wage" without any aid from the Royal Commission's theoretical pronouncements. What the Commission says may be true according to the convoluted statistical concepts within which it has to work. But real people, whether better-off or worse-off, do not live in statistics—land where taxpayers' money spent by government can be assumed to be the same thing as benefits received by men, women and children.

Rubbish

It is utter rubbish to represent State education expenditure as a major chunk of a "social wage" which benefits the worse-off at the expense of the better. The overwhelming evidence of the past six years is that State education spending works the other way round. It is a middle-class benefit. And if my word on this is not sufficient, here is what Mr. Tony Merrett, visiting Professor of Finance at London Business School, said in an article published by The Times Educational Supplement last week:

"Not the least of the ironies of the present situation is the extent to which educational expenditures are imposing a crippling economic burden on the very income groups whose supposed needs have been so repeatedly used as a justification for them. The reasons for this are:

"First, the lower income groups (those earning less than £75 a week) in fact pay some three-quarters of the colossal tax burden which education and other public expenditures involve.

"Second, this ever-enlarging public sector (employment in educational services alone was forecast to increase by more than half a million over the decade to 1981) deprives industry of badly needed, intelligent and gifted lower and middle management on whom industrial efficiency and in consequence, and to no small degree, the security of employment of much of the population depends.

"Third, this huge public sector is a major contributory factor to inflation and all the consequences in unemployment which this is now seen to involve."

Professor Merrett did not state the fact that the youngsters who rise to the high-cost levels of the education system—school sixth-forms and higher education—are mostly the children of middle-class families. But he did estimate that a university education currently costs more than £14,000.

So much for the redistributive effects of one part of the "social wage."

As for the other parts, I have nothing like a close knowledge of Health, and of the other social services I am in touch with only one aspect. Which brings us back to Emma and the end of fostering.

Shortfall

We are giving it up because, having four sons of our own, we can no longer afford it. We never expected the local authority allowances to compensate my wife for the extra time, stress and work required to cope with foster children—the allowance for feeding and otherwise looking after 10-week-old Emma, by the way, works out at between £3 and £4 a week. We accepted that in the case of the older children the allowance would fall short of covering the out-of-pocket expenses.

To my mind, it is better to be on the losing side. Bringing up foster children has enough difficulties without the risk of the sorts of nastiness that could arise from running a household in which some children were being brought up "for profit," and others not.

The reason for our decision to withdraw is that, like many other "middle-income" families, we have been much affected by the combined force of inflation and progressive taxation. If we are to keep our heads above water, any time and energy my wife has for extra work will be needed to earn income. I gather that we are far from the only

foster parents who have been forced to this conclusion. So it seems safe to assume that not least because of the recent headlong increase in the "social wage," a growing number of people will be giving up fostering children.

Let's consider the effect on the public services. The children who would formerly have been sent to families like us will presumably have to be looked after in local authority homes. I am told that this implies two things. It will be considerably more costly for the taxpayer, and considerably less healthy for the children. In addition, it will place extra burdens on the hard-pressed children's departments—which in my particular experience are these days spending far more money on managerial-type activity without significantly increasing their effectiveness in the field.

Despair

Emma is a case in point. She was supposed to stay with us for six weeks and then, her mother approving, go to her potential adoptive parents. That would have been good timing because the baby would have arrived in her likely future home just as she began to smile, wave, and coo-herself-into-hiccup in her efforts to talk back to her admirers.

But as things have happened, she has spent the first two weeks of this delightful stage in stealing the hearts of a family that cannot keep her. And she will spend the next three doing the same. When my wife telephoned the local social services department this week to say that, in fairness both to the child and the adoptive parents, Emma should go to her new home immediately, the answer was that this was quite impossible until the late end of the month. One of the social workers was ill, and the "team leader" in charge of the case was away on holiday.

So much for another element of the "social wage," which for the life of me I cannot see benefits anybody in any way whatsoever. Do you wonder that I rage and despair?

CHESS

BY LEONARD BARDEN

THE ODDS against exact duplication of two chess games lasting more than a dozen moves are so high that the sequel to the brilliant sacrifice given in this column on January 11 is worth reporting. The game happened at Hastings, where Planić of Yugoslavia sacrificed first a rook and then a queen to force mate against the Soviet grandmaster Vahanian.

The players and commentators at Hastings praised the ingenuity and originality of Planić's tactics, but then somebody looked up the opening books and found a game from Havana 1963 featuring the identical pawn sacrifice which sparked off Planić's brilliant attack.

Michael Tal, ex-world champion, was also playing in Havana, and during the post-mortem analysis he demonstrated the finish which the Yugoslav brought off over the board twelve years later.

A similar rediscovery of a long-forgotten idea is the feature of this week's game, played in the Houston International organised by the U.S. Chess Federation last December as part of a plan to give a considerable number of American masters' chances to qualify for grandmaster and master titles.

In my view one of the factors which has held back English players at the highest levels of world chess in recent years is the restriction of the home entry in such events as Tasside and Hastings to only four or five from a total of 16. By contrast the Birmingham tournament at Easter makes full use of the maximum quota—Karpov's first missed win as reigning world champion. The great man (White, to move) played 1 N-B5? and only drew. What should he have done instead?

It is good news that Zetters International Pools, who sponsored the next Hastings congress, it is important for both sponsors and chessplayers that the Hastings event should be a success, and I hope that this year the organisers will follow the Birmingham model and give more of our talented young players a chance to advance their international status.

White: W. Martz, Black: C. Chelashvili. Houston, 1974 (Grünfeld Defence). The opening moves were 1 P-Q4, N-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-KN3; 3 N-QB3, P-Q4; 4 N-B3, B-N2; 5 B-B4, Q-Q4; 6 R-B1, P-B3; 7 P-K3, Q-R4; 8 Q-N3, P-F3; 9 B-P, P-Q4.

This opening is well analysed, and both players have made decisions to sidestep interesting alternatives—for example White could play 5 Q-N3 and Black could try 6... P-B4 or P-P. 10 B-P ch.

With rook and two pawns for Black's pair of bishops, White has in theory a slight material plus, but the real question posed by this position is which of two unsafe kings is the more vulnerable. The queen check is attractive because it seems to lead to a decisive attack by queen, rook and knight, but there is a hidden flaw which both players miss. Edmar Mednis in Chess Life and Review, suggests the simple 17 N-R4 as better.

17... K-B2; 18 N-K4, Q-N5 ch; 19 K-B1, B-R3 ch; 20 K-N1, P-N4? Black obviously despair. He misses the one and only good defence, which is optically difficult to spot: 20... Q-B1! 21 N-N5 ch, K-N1 as played in a game in 1955 (!).

21 R-B7 ch, K-N3; 22 R-B ch! K-R3; 23 Q-N ch, K-N1; 24 Q-NP ch, K-R1; 25 Q-K5 ch, K-N1; 26 P-R4, Resigns.

White threatens R-R3 and R-N3 ch, while if Black swaps rooks by R-N3 ch White stays three pawns ahead.

POSITION No. 73
BLACK (9 mm)

WHITE (9 mm)

Karpov v. Hort, Ljubljana, 1975. This diagram features something special—Karpov's first missed win as reigning world champion. The great man (White, to move) played 1 N-B5? and only drew. What should he have done instead?

PROBLEM No. 73
BLACK (3 mm)

WHITE (3 mm)

White mates in two moves, against any defence (by F. Hoffmann).

Solutions Page 8

COINS

BY JAMES MACKAY

ABOUT A decade ago, when plans for the celebration of the bicentennial of American independence were first put in hand, it was confidently predicted that the occasion would be marked by an entirely new series of coins with commemorative designs.

As the time passed, however, there seemed little enthusiasm in official circles for such a project, despite strenuous efforts by Mary Brooks, the Director of the Mint. In the end Congress sanctioned a compromise issue, consisting of commemorative reverses for the top three denominations. In each case the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Washington profile obverses have been retained, but with the addition of the dates 1776-1976 round the foot.

The reluctance of the government to commit itself fully to a commemorative series is understandable in view of the previous history of American commemorative coins.

A vast number of commemorative half dollars was produced between the Columbian Exposition in 1892 and the Washington Carver memorial issue of 1945.

In the majority of cases the sale and distribution of these coins was handed over to private or semi-official bodies which offered them to the public at extortionate prices. Many of the occasions and personalities commemorated were obscure to say the least and there is no doubt that the numismatic public had become tired of these coins long before President Eisenhower put a stop to the practice.

Nevertheless fully 20 years have elapsed since the last commemorative and it seemed as though a bicentennial would be a fitting occasion to revive the practice. In the end, however, Congress would only agree to the three higher values. A national design competition held in 1973 produced more than 1,000 entries, from which the judges selected three rather obvious motifs: a colonial drummer boy by Jack Abr of Illinois (quarter dollar), Independence Hall by Seth Huntington of Minneapolis (half dollar) and the Liberty Bell by Dennis Williams, a student at the Columbus College of Art and Design (dollar).

The Act of Congress sanctioning this issue stipulated that three coins with the bicentennial dates were to be released between July 4, 1975 and January 1, 1977. Thereafter coins could be issued with the double bicentennial dates in addition to the actual year of minting. This is being taken to mean that quasi-commemorative coins will continue to appear in 1977 or even in 1978, newer medals honouring great Americans.

The three commemoratives are currently available in a range of

types and metals. Most desirable of all are the silver coins with proof finish, eagerly snapped up at \$15 a set and now changing hands at twice that sum. Silver-clad cupro-nickel coins in uncirculated condition are also available at \$9 a set. As the Mint has reserved authorisation to strike some 45m, with a further 15m should the demand warrant it, it is unlikely that the ordinary silver set will show any real appreciation in value. At Brooks, the Director of the Mint, in the end Congress sanctioned a compromise issue, consisting of commemorative reverses for the top three denominations. In each case the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Washington profile obverses have been retained, but with the addition of the dates 1776-1976 round the foot.

The reluctance of the government to commit itself fully to a commemorative series is understandable in view of the previous history of American commemorative coins.

A vast number of commemorative half dollars was produced between the Columbian Exposition in 1892 and the Washington Carver memorial issue of 1945.

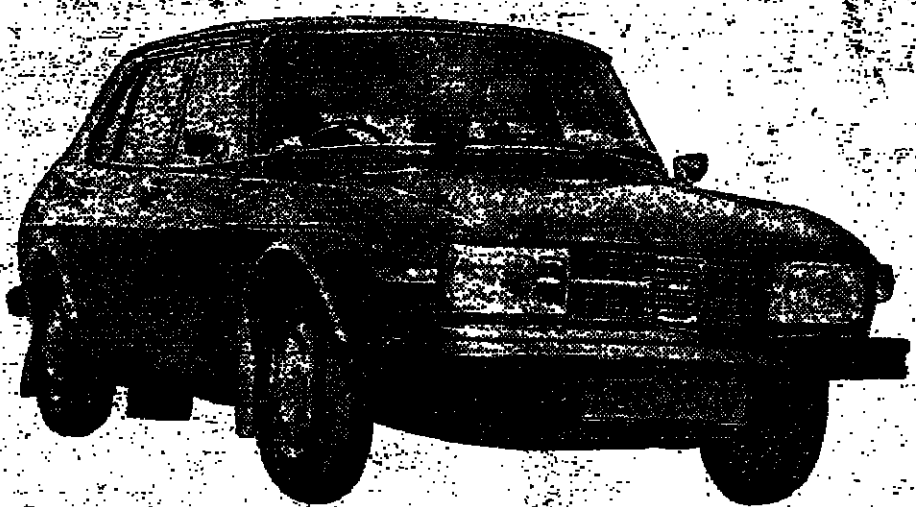
In the majority of cases the sale and distribution of these coins was handed over to private or semi-official bodies which offered them to the public at extortionate prices. Many of the occasions and personalities commemorated were obscure to say the least and there is no doubt that the numismatic public had become tired of these coins long before President Eisenhower put a stop to the practice.

Nevertheless fully 20 years have elapsed since the last commemorative and it seemed as though a bicentennial would be a fitting occasion to revive the practice. In the end, however, Congress would only agree to the three higher values. A national design competition held in 1973 produced more than 1,000 entries, from which the judges selected three rather obvious motifs: a colonial drummer boy by Jack Abr of Illinois (quarter dollar), Independence Hall by Seth Huntington of Minneapolis (half dollar) and the Liberty Bell by Dennis Williams, a student at the Columbus College of Art and Design (dollar).

The Act of Congress sanctioning this issue stipulated that three coins with the bicentennial dates were to be released between July 4, 1975 and January 1, 1977. Thereafter coins could be issued with the double bicentennial dates in addition to the actual year of minting. This is being taken to mean that quasi-commemorative coins will continue to appear in 1977 or even in 1978, newer medals honouring great Americans.

The three commemoratives are currently available in a range of

Motoring



Safe and durable Saab

BY JAMES ENSOR

THE SAAB 900 is one of those unadorned gems of the motor-vehicle scene, which has attracted its own little band of fiercely loyal adherents but remained unknown and undiscovered to the majority.

Like its predecessor, the ugly 950, it was designed to rigorous standards of durability and ruggedness—in rather marked contrast to most of the trends in small car design. But Saab has always been content to follow its own path; indeed, its survival against the odds to this day probably owes much to its determination to be different.

First introduced in 1968, the Saab 900 had no immediate impact: most Saab owners went on regarding the cheaper and more robust 96 as the ideal saloon car and were perhaps a little suspicious of this new guise of conventionally good-looking bodywork.

The heavy steering and fairly sluggish performance of the 99 with its heavy body and untuned engine contributed to a feeling that it was a sort of poor man's Volvo, at least in Britain, where its Swedish rival has always been so much better known.

But over the years a substantial number of improvements have been made to the design which make it in today's changed conditions a much more obvious choice for many more people than it was five or six years ago.

The powered front engine has been transformed, first by raising the capacity to two litres and then by adding fuel injection. The steering has been redesigned, making it much lighter, and head restraints have been added, integral to the seats. An automatic version has

been added to the line and the rear door has now also arrived in the British market.

Saab was fortunate in choosing Triumph as joint manufacturer and initially Saab's supplies of the engine, Boxer, the Slant Four—on which the Saab 900 is based—company Ricardo did much of the development—is not only the best of British Leyland's many four-cylinder engines but one of the best in Europe.

The Saab 99 shares the Triumph Dolomite's excellent fuel economy, though as it is a heavier car it uses a little more petrol in town work. Driven reasonably carefully, it is well able to return 26 to 27 mpg, a remarkably good figure for a two-litre car.

The most impressive thing about the Saab is undoubtedly its rigidity and solidity. Every component in the car with which the driver comes into contact—that is to say, steering, gearbox, controls, pedals, seats and so on—seems strongly and competently engineered. The car gives the same sense of solidity on the road—a combination of its heavy steering and well-balanced weight distribution.

It is not exactly a lively car, certainly not in the BMW, Alfa Romeo or even Triumph Dolomite sense. But its speed is deceptive, for it combines a well soundproofed engine with a singular lack of wind-noise, a tribute to the aerodynamics of a design which has benefited from Saab's aviation experience. The 99 is at its best cruising at 70 mph on gently undulating roads where its quietness and good front wheel drive handling characteristics are shown to advantage. On really twisting

roads, however, one becomes more conscious of the steering effort.

It is a very well laid out and equipped car, with large clear dials set behind the padded steering wheel and perhaps the most sensible heater controls that I have yet seen. The seats, well rounded and padded with soft cloth covers, incorporate a see-through head restraint with a hole through the middle for use when reversing.

The seats are heated for winter use, because Saab's researches have shown that much of the discomfort of winter driving comes through having a cold back. Although I tested the car in summer so that I cannot confirm the efficacy of this arrangement, it strikes me as yet another example of Saab's attention to detail which is one of the hallmarks of the 99.

Saabs have always been relatively expensive. The Combi Coupé at just under £3,000, for instance, is more costly than the Peugeot 504 Estate and not a great deal cheaper than the Volvo 245—cars of much greater capacity. The most basic version of the 99, the two-door CM2, however, costs a bit less than the Triumph Dolomite and is not overpriced for a well engineered two-litre.

It would be wrong to pretend that the Saab 99 will appeal to everyone: many will find its unusual styling unattractive and others will find it lacks performance, space or service outlets or that spare parts prices are too high—Saabs are among the more expensive. But for the owner seeking a safe, durable and unpretentious car that will give little trouble and a long lifetime, the Saab 99 should prove a good investment.

Golf

The master mastered

BY BEN WRIGHT

NEW YORK, July 31

AS THE SUN beats down here and the temperature soars into the 90s in the absence of a significant breeze, the only factor likely to prevent scores in the current Westchester Classic from tumbling into the low 60s is the poor condition of the course. But since the tournament has caused \$3m. to be raised for local hospitals in its short history, the as usual vociferous complaints of the competitors assume less than usual significance.

It was all very different last week at Royal Montreal at the quite marvellous Canadian Open, which provided a finish on Sunday every bit as thrilling as that of the U.S. Masters Tournament in April.

Violent thunderstorms on the first day caused runner-up Jack Nicklaus to display one of his least estimated virtues, the patience of Job, as he took 74 hours to 'complete' a record-equaling 65 to tie for the lead with his eventual conqueror, Tom Weiskopf.

Masterpiece

On a dull, brooding Friday, when Los Angeles Open winner Fittsimons played one of the golf shots of this or any other century, a cold north-westerly wind gusting over 40 mph made the day's low score of 67 by Ken Still something of a masterpiece.

On a lovely Saturday, as Johnny Miller, 68 for 212, Leo Trevino and British Open champion Tom Watson, both 68 for 211, Arnold Palmer, 69 for 210 and Bruce Crampton, 67 for 209 moved into contention behind joint leaders Gay Brewer and Nicklaus (206) and Weiskopf (207), only Gary Player (213) of golf's modern great players appeared to have left himself a little too much to do.

As it was the latter's final 67 shot him up the list into a tie for seventh place, while Miller's level par 70 was only good enough to relegate him to joint 17th, some indication of current standards.

On Sunday the heat-tampering breeze that had blessed the third round had died, and eventually relentless if light rain cooled the trio of Brewer,

Nicklaus and Weiskopf as they fought out a torrid finish.

The trio were tied until Nicklaus birdied the 15th hole from 7 feet to move to seven under a cent bunker shot from under the lip of the deep and solitary greenside bunker at the scenic, 434 yards 16th. With little effort he moved 4 and Brewer a birdie to tie. Nicklaus, who is regarded as a relatively poor bunker player, retained his narrow advantage of one stroke.

Alongside him Palmer, who had dropped out of contention with a ridiculously badly hooked drive into water at the simple 338 yards 14th hole, birdied the 16th, thanks to a fine second shot to four feet. Had not Palmer missed from a similar distance for another birdie at the short 17th—for he was to sink a long putt for a birdie at the last—he would 3 feet from the hole—follow still have been involved in the that Nicklaus did so with shake-up. But nowadays more immense courage, but his ball than ever golf has become a screwed back and left him 9 feet game of might-have-beens for away. He missed, and Weiskopf the great man, whose first vic-mistake to take his tory as professional was re-second Canadian Open in three years, a title Nicklaus has yet to win.

Superb putt

Brewer came up short of the 16th green from the rough to the right of the fairway, and Weiskopf, found the bunker. His recovery shot was not as good as that of Nicklaus, however, and hooked his ball far into the lake, a putt from eight feet uncan- and landed it on a lonely island nily reminiscent of his final no more than 10 yards across. effort at Augusta stayed on the His caddy tested the water, top side of the hole. Nicklaus found it waist deep, took Fitz- was now two shots clear, but simons on his shoulders, but Weiskopf reduced the deficit then slipped up. So Fitzsimons with a superb long putt for a ventured off alone, his four iron two down the slope from behind held aloft like the rifle of an the 17th hole, and Brewer infantryman. He hit the green, bravely saved par from 15 feet, made par, and finished with two having missed the green to the birds for a 73 that could have been 77—credible.

As he did so, Nicklaus hooked his drive far into the water at the angle of the left-handed dog because he is allergic to man- round it at the last, and made fibres. As one was com- excitement duly mounted to mented as he emerged from the fever pitch. My commentating water with them stuck to him: colleague Ken Venturi quite "Pat has never looked smarter rightly commented as Nicklaus in his life."

Bridge

BY E. P. C. COTTER

I WAS UNABLE to see the overcame a bad trump break to bring home a vulnerable six-diamond contract which failed in the other room:

N. J. AKJ932
S. 5
W. 4
E. 43

W. 4
S. 4
E. 4
K. 4

West led the club ten and South won with dummy's Ace. Seeing the hopelessness of his position, the declarer was glad to find the 5-0 trump break when he cashed the spade Ace, for now it looked as if the opposing South in a safer contract of six spades would also go down. But, as Garozzo pointed out, six spades can be made by a trump endplay.

At trick two a club must be ruffed. Now the Ace of spades is cashed to reveal the trump position. To make the contract South must assume that West has a certain hand pattern, two hearts, three diamonds, and three clubs, as he actually has.

He plays a heart to the Ace and ruffs a club. This is followed by the heart King and three top diamonds. At this stage West has four cards left, all trumps. The declarer, who has King, Queen, ten of trumps and the four of hearts, cuts aces with the heart, forcing West to ruff and lead into the trump tenace in the South hand.

As it was, Garozzo went two down, but in the other room the Poles went three down in seven no trumps. In the next deal Irving Rose in the right order.

HIGHVELD STEEL AND VANADIUM CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND NO. 3

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 3 of 10 cents per share, being the dividend for the year ended 30th June 1975, has been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the corporation at the close of business on 22nd August 1975 (1974 Dividend No. 2 of 7.5 cents per share).

The dividend is declared in the currency of the Republic of South Africa. Dividend warrants will be posted from the office of the transfer secretaries on or about 1st October 1975.

Any change of address or dividend instruction to apply to this dividend must be received by the corporation's transfer secretaries not later than 22 August, 1975. Shareholders must, where necessary, have obtained the approval of the South African Exchange Control authorities and, if applicable, the approval of any other exchange control authorities having jurisdiction in respect of such changes.

The share transfer register and register of members will be closed from 23rd August to 7th September 1975, both days included.

In terms of the Republic of South Africa Income Tax Act, 1962, as amended, non-resident shareholders' tax will be deducted by the corporation from dividends payable to those shareholders whose addresses in the share register are outside the Republic. The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 15 per cent.

The attention of the holders of options attached to the Deutsche mark 64 per cent bonds of 1969 and the U.S. dollar 64 per cent bonds of 1967 is drawn to the following respective provisions of the conditions of issue:

Deutsche Mark Bonds

Should a notice of the exercise of the subscription right reach Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation Limited on or after the first day of publication of this announcement, or any future such dividend announcement, in the German Federal Gazette or in a leading daily newspaper circulating in Frankfurt-am-Main, the respective shares will not be allotted before the end of the closing period of the register of members so that such shares shall not participate in the dividend payment concerned.

U.S. Dollar Bonds

Should notice to Highveld of the exercise of a subscription right reach Highveld on or after the first day of publication of this announcement or any future such dividend announcement, in the Financial Times of London, the shares issued pursuant to such exercise will not be entitled to participate in the dividend payment concerned.

The abridged audited consolidated income statement of the corporation and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30th June, 1975, is as follows:—

	1975	1974
Operating surplus and sundry income/losses	24 731	15 226
Less: interest	4 551	4 060
Net income for the year	20 180	11 166
Less: Provision for deferred taxation	8 336	1 260
Taxation paid by subsidiary company	1	—
Provision for dividend No. 3 of 10 cents a share (1974: No. 2 of 7.5 cents)	5 751	4 239
Retained surplus for the year	6 692	5 676

By order of the Board
A. J. L. Pretorius
Company Secretary

Registered Office:
Portion 29 of the Farm
Schoongrond No. 308 J.S.
District Witbank
(P.O. Box 111 Witbank 1035),
South Africa.

Transfer Secretaries:
Consolidated Share Registrars Limited,
62 Marshall Street,
Johannesburg 2001
(P.O. Box 91061, Marshalltown 2107),
South Africa.

Witbank
1st August 1975

West Scotland councils seek aid from EEC

COUNCIL OFFICIALS from the West of Scotland are to fly to Brussels, this month, to seek EEC help for the region which has one of the highest unemployment rates in Britain.

Mr. Dick Stewart, leader of the majority Labour group of Strathclyde Regional Council, said yesterday the meeting would "explore the possibility of assistance the EEC can give to local authorities and industry in general."

He was speaking after a meeting in Glasgow between representatives of the regional council, Glasgow District Council, and the Scottish TUC, which discussed seeking Government cash to enable a labour intensive public works programme in Glasgow.

The proposals are to be put to Mr. Willie Ross, Secretary for Scotland.

New Alcan company

Alcan's electrical accessories business in the U.K. is being reorganised into a company, Alcan Overhead Line Fittings.

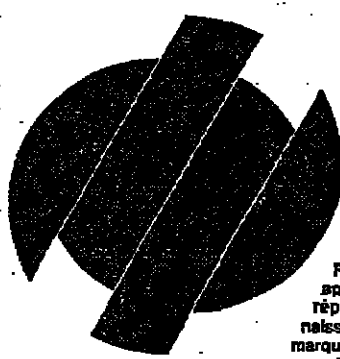
The company supplies conductor and insulator fittings for overhead and underground power transmission lines direct to the CEGB, electricity area boards, power line contractors at home and abroad. There are also some direct exports. The company will be taking over the business which previously traded as a division of Alcan Booth Industries.

TV Top 20

Week ended July 27

	Homes viewing (m.)
1 Down the Gate ... ATV	6.90
2 Man about the House ... Thms.	6.90
3 Coronation Street (Wed.) ... Gran.	6.80
4 Crossroads (Wed.) ... ATV	6.55
5 Crossroads (Tue.) ... ATV	6.35
6 The Squirrels ... ATV	6.35
7 Coronation Street (Mon.) ... Gran.	6.30
8 Crossroads (Thurs.) ... ATV	6.30
9 Johnny Go Home ... Yorks.	6.20
10 News at Ten (Tues.) ... ITN	6.00
11 Don't Ask Me ... Yorks.	6.00
12 Crossroads (Fri.) ... ATV	5.95
13 General Hospital ... Gran.	5.90
14 Gooding ... Gran.	5.80
15 Moody and Per ... Thms.	5.55
16 Seaside Special ... BBC	5.55
17 Who Dunnit? ... Thms.	5.50
18 Sam ... Gran.	5.35
19 News at Ten (Wed.) ... ITN	5.35
20 It Ain't Half Hot Mum ... BBC	5.25

Figures compiled by Audit of Great Britain for Joint Industry for Television Audience Research.

concorso internazionale
concours international
international prize
1827-1977.150° anniversario
di fondazione della
cassa di risparmio
di torino

La Cassa di Risparmio di Torino, per celebrare il suo 150° anno di fondazione, bandisce un concorso internazionale, nell'ambito del Piano di "COMUNITA' ECONOMICA EUROPEA", per uno studio originale, non altrove pubblicato o in corso di pubblicazione, su uno dei seguenti argomenti:

- FORMAZIONE DEL RISPARMIO E PROBLEMI DELLA INTERMEDIAZIONE FINANZIARIA, CON PARTICOLARE RIFERIMENTO ALL'ITALIA
- ESPERIENZE E POSSIBILITA' DI COORDINAMENTO DELLE POLITICHE MONETARIE NELL'AMBITO DEI PAESI DELLA COMUNITA' ECONOMICA EUROPEA

Il concorso è dotato di un premio di Lire 10.000.000, da assegnare anche ex-aequo, che sarà aggiudicato, a giudizio insindacabile, da una Commissione composta dal Presidente dell'Istituto, che la presiede, e da due docenti universitari ed esperti. □ Al concorso possono partecipare i cittadini appartenenti ai Paesi della Comunità Economica Europea, che siano nati in data non anteriore al 1940. □ I dattiloscritti originali, che potranno essere redatti in italiano, o in francese, o in inglese, dovranno essere fatti pervenire alla CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI TORINO SEGRETERIA CONCORSO INTERNAZIONALE "1827-1977 - 150° ANNIVERSARIO DI FONDAZIONE" - VIA XX SETTEMBRE 31 - 10100 TORINO - ITALIA, entro il 31 marzo 1977. □ Il dattiloscritto non dovrà portare l'indicazione dell'autore, ma essere consegnato da un pseudonimo o da un motto che dovrà essere ripetuto su una busta chiusa che conterrà l'affermazione della generalità e l'indirizzo del concorrente, nonché il certificato di nascita e lo stato di cittadinanza. Sulla busta dovrà essere indicato solo il pseudonimo e il motto di cui sopra. □ Il premio, previa comunicazione al vincitore o ai vincitori, sarà consegnato nel corso di una manifestazione, che si terrà con giorno da stabilirsi, nel 1977, presso la sede dell'Istituto. □ L'Istituto diventa proprietario dei lavori vincitori e dei lavori vincitori di cui sarà pubblicata la versione in italiano, e per le opere segnalate per la Commissione giudicatrice, l'Istituto si riserva il diritto di pubblicare con gli autori dei lavori segnalati, a stipulare per la loro pubblicazione, entro tre mesi dalla data di aggiudicazione del premio.

La Cassa di Risparmio di Torino, Italy (hereinafter referred to as the "Institute") announces its intention to award a prize for an original study, not previously published and not yet in the press, on either of the following subjects:

- SAVINGS ACCUMULATION AND PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE PROCESS OF FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP
- COORDINATION OF MONETARY POLICIES WITHIN THE COMMON COUNTRY COUNTRIES: PAST EXPERIENCE AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

The prize of 10 million lire - to be granted, if necessary the ex-aequo - will be awarded by a Committee of academicians and experts under the presidency of the Chairman of the Institute. The Committee's decision will be final. □ Any citizen of the countries belonging to the European Economic Community, born not earlier than 1940, may submit a manuscript. □ Manuscripts may be submitted in English, French or Italian. Three typewritten copies of each manuscript must reach the SEGRETERIA CONCORSO INTERNAZIONALE "1827-1977 - 150° ANNIVERSARIO DI FONDAZIONE" - CASSA DI RISPARMIO, VIA XX SETTEMBRE 31, 10100 TORINO (ITALY) not later than March 31st, 1977. Manuscripts must not bear the author's name or any other means of identification, but a pseudonym or motto, which must be indicated, unaccompanied by any other writing, on the front of a sealed envelope containing the author's name and address, birth certificate and nationality. □ The prize - after notification to the winner or winners - will be handed over during the course of a ceremony at the Institute's head office, on a date (in 1977) to be announced. □ The Institute shall acquire the property of the winning work or works and shall undertake it or their publication. All translation rights shall also pass to the Institute. □ Manuscripts submitted by authors not selected for an award will not be returned. In the case of unsuccessful manuscripts singled out for special mention by the Committee, the Institute reserves the right to negotiate their publication with the authors within three months from the award of the prize.

IL PRESIDENTE
Emmanuel Savio

CASSA DI RISPARMIO
DI TORINO

Travel

Sunshine and scenery in Elba

BY HAROLD CHAMPION

"I HAVE chosen the Isle of Elba for my stay on account of the gentle behaviour of its inhabitants and the mildness of its climate." So said Napoleon Bonaparte before his enforced departure from France.

According to historians he administered his diminished dominion well—he certainly did himself well as, if you head that way and visit his two residences, the Palazzina dei Mulini at Portoferraio the island capital and his summer place (which he hardly used), the Villa di San Martino, you will deduce for yourself.

However, his reign in Elba lasted for only ten months when he departed for the dramatic and cataclysmic adventure of the "Hundred Days".

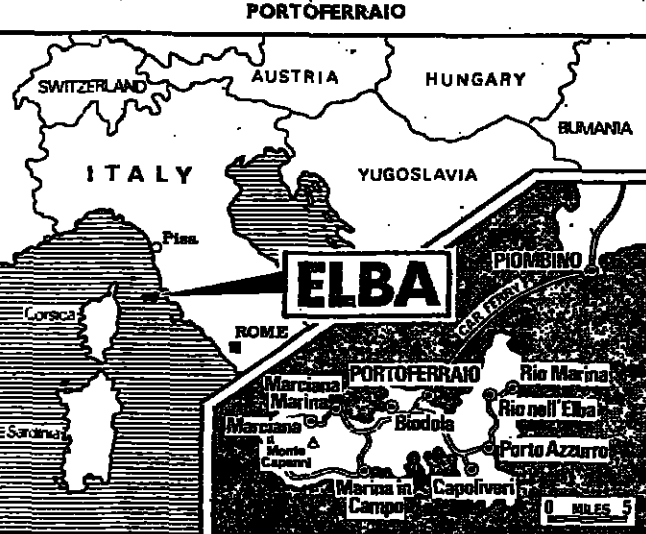
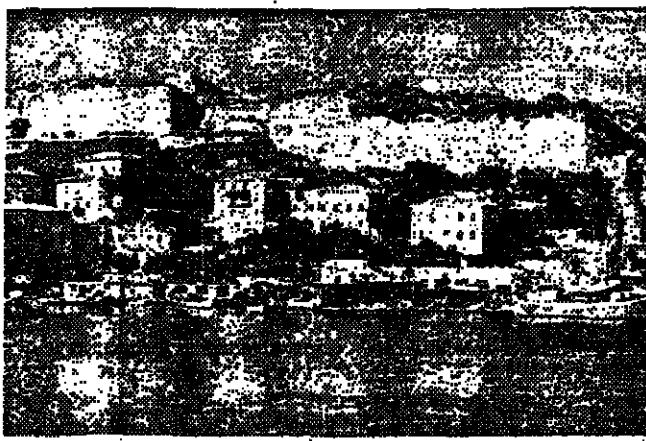
For sunshine holidays the Isle of Elba, off Italy's Tuscan coast, is a "natural" yet tourism as we know it to-day is a comparatively recent development. Before the second war iron-founding was the chief industry but some twenty air raids demolished most of the foundries which were never rebuilt.

Now tourism has developed to such a degree that, as local authorities told me, 180 hotels and pensiones are open for business and ancillary industries like vine growing and wine production flourish; indeed the vast vine terraces are one of the remarkable sights of Europe.

Elba's wines are much prized, particularly the dry white Procanico and Rosalba (well suited to the fish dishes in which all hotel cuisines excel), the deep red Sangiovese for roasts, the purple Aleatico, the golden Moscato and the Spumante, an admirable accompaniment for dessert.

But for my taste I usually found myself asking for VINO Bianco Secco which invariably came from a barrel and was generally produced by the hotel-keeper's father-in-law! Yes, the island will not fail the gourmet and people wondering whether to take a chance on an autumn holiday here need not fear that they will suffer from mists and industrial haze.

Portoferraio has about 11,000 inhabitants and some fine beaches are near; indeed one, albeit pebbly, is within the city's boundary. However, there are plenty of beaches on the island,



many with bathing equipment, all colourful and warm—more than 50, in fact.

We had no pre-booked accommodation but as we took our car on to the ferry between Piombino on the mainland and Portoferraio we were handed a selection of leaflets extolling the virtues of a number of hotels and pensiones.

Disregarding the most expensive of these places we took port luck and headed for S. Andrea Marciano and the Pensione Da Dio. We were warmly welcomed by Giuseppe and shown to a simple, but comfortable, room with shower; the cost was about £5 a day each including everything but wine (which was cheap enough in all conscience).

The Pensione, standing above and overlooking the bay, is about five minutes' walk from the sandy beach; but if you're lazy you can take your car, there's a car park. Don't be surprised to see all the underwater-fishermen and

we could find was at Marciano Marina, a further 15 minutes' drive. We certainly learnt to keep the tank full because petrol stations are few and far between in these parts.

Marciano Marina seems to be popular with British tourists who head for Elba. Could it be because of a prominent sign of a seafront bar that Guinness was available there? So, we were amused to note, were "Flaming Ice-creams".

Around these coastal villages are many good pensiones like the Gallo Nero, the Da Marciano and the Cernia all in the S. Andrea district. The cost of a room at the Da Marciano, which is near the beach, is £16.50 (this includes bathroom)—there is a 1400 = £1 when I was there; a lobster lunch is to be recommended here, on my experience at least—although as it was my birthday perhaps I was prejudiced.

There is a considerable price range in the hotels and pensiones of Elba; near Portoferraio in the seaside village of Biodola is the well-appointed second class Hotel Biodola which runs to the refinements of a grill on the beach and a heated sea-water swimming pool. Full pension for a seven-day minimum stay costs from 75,000 to 80,000 lire per person.

Elba's hinterland is mountainous as I've already said—Monte Capanni goes up to more than 1,000 metres—with slopes covered with woods, orchards and vine terraces and tucked away in picturesque corners you will find pleasant eating and drinking places. For this reason a car adds to the pleasure of a holiday there though I would flinch from a drive all the way from Britain unless time was no object.

There are bus services but they connect only the main centres. If you are looking for a fully inclusive tour the Enna Low Travel Service brochure is worth taking a look at. On this company's list is the Hotel Garden, a notable feature of which is a nearby golf club, membership of which can be arranged.

I reached Elba by flying British Airways to Pisa (well worth a look at itself), hiring an Avis car there, then driving down the coast to the port of Piombino—a pleasant morning's excursion.

CRICKET: SECOND TEST BY TREVOR BAILEY

Odds still favour Greig and England

ANOTHER fascinating and exciting day saw Australia stage a truly remarkable recovery for their last three wickets after at one time being in serious danger of following on. Their two main heroes were Edwards and Lever but all their bowlers did their part. England before the start would certainly have settled for dismissing the tourists for 268, yet after having them at 51 for 7, they were all out for 315.

England resumed their innings at 313 for nine but did not last long, as Lever departed lbw to Walker making no stroke, and they were all out for 315.

In retrospect, this proved a blessing as on a benign pitch the Australians proceeded to collapse even more drastically and dramatically than England had done on the previous day. The chief executioner was Snow, who in a brilliant opening spell trapped both Turner and G. Chappell in front and had 11 support immediately the wickets began to crumble.

After lunch Snow and Greig sought to continue the demolition of Edwards and the tail. The former clean bowled



Two great fighters... Edwards, architect of Australia's recovery (left) and Snow, the morning's executioner.

admitted that the batting was decidedly insipid. To some extent this may have been due to the way Greig was prepared to attack—sitting back and waiting for the batsmen to come to him.

As the admirable Edwards found yet another stubborn partner in Lillee. Together they held on until tea, by which time the score was 167 for 8 with Edwards 78 not out.

Despite various permutations neither player appeared all that worried, once again emphasising the failure of the early Australian batsmen.

After the interval the Australian pair looked even more comfortable until Edwards became nervous on 99 and was out lbw playing across the line. This major setback far from discouraged Lillee. It served to inspire him to greater efforts while last man Mallett held on resolutely. Lillee was helped by some loose overs from Lever, but he did play extremely well.

Edwards scored 14 off the England captain's sixth over which brought the first bowling change of the afternoon—Underwood replacing him. Shortly afterwards Lever took over from Snow. Edwards and Thomson saved the follow-on though it is doubtful whether Greig would have been keen to have enforced it.

Edwards completed a fine half century and at 129 Thomson might have been caught at slip by Gooch. A horrid chance! This did not prove costly as he was bowled by Underwood in the following over.

However, this was not the end

Garrard turns up the volume

GARRARD, the Plessey record player subsidiary, is to resume full time working on Monday after five months on short time.

The company, which employs more than 2,000 workers, has decided to close one of its three Swindon factories by the end of August. The workers will all be transferred to another plant.

It timed the announcement to coincide with a 53-week wage offer to all its employees. Trade union representatives are expected to reply to this on Monday.

Mr. Derek Moon, Garrard's managing director, dropped strong hints at a meeting of distributors earlier this week that the company believes any industrial action could imperil its recovery. Garrard has been making a slow comeback since a massive drop in North American sales last year and has now paid off 30 per cent of its debt to the Plessey parent company. It has also won several major export contracts from competitors and is placing its main hopes in new models which should be ready for delivery in the autumn.

Tees plan by Wilson-Walton

THE Wilson-Walton engineering group is to seek planning permission to build a £250,000 fabrication workshop on Teesside. The company, which is involved in the oil and gas drilling industry, said the development would allow it to centralise its construction activities.

Economic Diary

NATIONAL Economic Development Council meets on Wednesday. Other events and statistics next week include:

MONDAY—Sterling gold and convertible currency holdings at the end of July. Capital issues and redemptions (July).

WEDNESDAY—Clearing banks' aggregate figures for deposits, liquid assets and advances and U.K. banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-July).

THURSDAY—CBI Industrial Trends Survey (July). Vehicle production and new car registrations (July-ann.). London Gazette includes Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (July).

TRAVEL

TAKE TIME OFF IN
Paris Amsterdam
Brussels Bruges
Individual Holidays
TIME OFF LTD.
24 Chester Close, Chester St.,
London, S.W.1. 01-235 8070

INSURANCE for your holidays. Golf, Sailing, Skiing, Hiking, Motor, Travel, "William Tell", Open-air, etc. Insurance, Excursions, etc. Leaflets Tourist Office, CH-3600 Inter-laken.

FOREIGN HOTELS
SWITZERLAND
Arosa (Graubünden), HOTEL VALSAINA
First class Tennis Court, open air swimming pool and indoor swimming pool.

EDUCATIONAL

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?
You can, through a unique programme on the RIVIERA. COMPLETE ALL-DAY IMMERSION: intensive audio-visual classes. —Language Lab—Practice sessions—Lodging and meals included. —Beginners, intermediate, advanced—all ages—all year round. The next available 4-week course starts 29 September, 27 October and all year.

LEARN FRENCH ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA
(near Nice and Monaco)
All Levels—All Ages—Small Classes
Excursions, Boarding and Day School for Adults
Established since 1952. A non-profit institute recognised by the French Ministry of Education.
4 weeks course: all the year round, full board £215
12 weeks intensive course: begins Sept. 29th
Apply CENTRE MEDITERANNE D'ETUDES FRANCAISES
06220-Cap d'Azur (France) Phone: (93) 06.86.61

COMPANY NOTICES

THE SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
15, Deodar Road, London SW20 8B
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTRARS of the Corporation, above mentioned, have received the necessary authority from the Registrar of Companies to accept applications for shares in the Corporation from 18th to 29th August, 1975 both dates inclusive. By Order of the Board, M. J. McTear, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WELWYN HATFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL
£500,000 Bill, issued on 30th July, 1975, at 10% net, £400,000 and £100,000 bills outstanding.

SUMMER SALE OF

TYPEWRITERS
Elec. CALCULATORS
ADDING MACHINES
DICTATING MACHINES
HUGE DISCOUNTS

BEVERLY TYPEWRITERS LTD.
10 LEEDS ROAD, HUNTERWORTH
0192 2376
0192 2377
0192 2378
0192 2379
0192 2380
0192 2381
0192 2382
0192 2383
0192 2384
0192 2385
0192 2386
0192 2387
0192 2388
0192 2389
0192 2390
0192 2391
0192 2392
0192 2393
0192 2394
0192 2395
0192 2396
0192 2397
0192 2398
0192 2399
0192 2400

APPEALS

MEND A CHILD'S HEART
The lives of thousands of children have been saved by research into congenital heart disease.
This Research Must Continue
Please help by sending donations to:
BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION
Room 21
57 Gloucester Place,
London, W.1.

GOURMET

CALLIOPOL RESTAURANT on Old Broad Street, EC2. Open every day for lunch. Dinner 7.30-11.00 p.m. and 1.15 a.m. Mon. to Sat. £5.25. Tel. 568 1922.

HOME AND GARDEN

This year, there's enough beautiful water for everyone.

Worldwide, more and more people use hth Dry Chlorine for chlorinating their pools than any other product. hth Dry Chlorine provides you with the most trouble-free system of pool maintenance on the market.

For details of your nearest stockist for hth Dry Chlorine contact: Aquatex Marketing Ltd. Newbury (0635) 46789/47454 (England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Eire) Quigley Leisure Ltd Taffs Well (0222) 810232 (Wales, W. of England, Channel Islands)

The Financial Times Book of Garden Design

Editor: Anthony Huxley.
Contributors: John Brookes, Robin Lane Fox and Arthur Hellyer, MBE, FLS, VMH, AHRHS.

This superbly produced Book of Garden Design describes the planning, planting and maintenance of town, suburban and country gardens and is based on the thinking behind the FT's gold-medal exhibits at Chelsea.

The principles laid down have the widest possible application, and the colour plates, plans and practical text demonstrate how attractive gardens may be created and maintained, despite problems of upkeep, location and space limitation.

It will be a source of inspiration to everyone who hopes to create a beautiful garden.

Order To the Financial Times
10 Cannon Street, London EC4A 4BY

Please send me _____ copy/copies of the FT Book of Garden Design at £7.50 per copy. I enclose a cheque/postal order for £ _____

Name _____

Address _____

The Financial Times Ltd. Registered in London No. 227590

Gardening

Replacing the doomed elms

BY A. G. L. HELLYER

FOR TREE lovers any long journey through Britain at the moment must be rather depressing because of the dead and dying elm trees that disfigure the landscape.

Whether the Dutch elm disease has acquired a further element of virulence this year or whether, as has been stated in the Press, it is simply that a dry summer is showing up the damage earlier than usual, I do not know but having just returned from the West Country I am left with the strong impression that there, at least, the present generation of mature elm trees is doomed.

Dead and dying
In many places there was not a healthy tree in sight though plenty of dead and dying ones were everywhere. One of the spokes to be alarmed by the situation. Some, in charge of important landscapes, have been using injection techniques in an attempt to save key trees but even these seem to be failing.

Because the English elm, which is the chief though by no means the only victim of Dutch elm disease, never grows from seed but invariably reproduces itself by suckers, it seems unlikely that there is sufficient genetic variation to encourage any hope that a few disease-resistant individuals will emerge from the pestilence to pass on their virtue to succeeding generations.

Nevertheless even if all mature trees are killed, healthy suckers will continue to appear and it may well be that at some stage in some places the beetles which carry the disease will have starved themselves out of existence or the fungus itself may have lost some of its virulence.

Chess solutions
Solution to Problem No. 73. Karpov's missed win was 1 Q-N7 ch, Q-N1; 2 R-P4 ch P-R3; 3 P-R7 ch, K-B2; 4 N-B4 with the decisive threat 5 N-B6 ch.

Solution to Problem No. 73. 1 Q-Q5. If 1 P-Q2 2 N-N5, or 1 K-P2; 2 Q-KB3, or 1 B-N6; 2 N-R2, or 1 B-N8; 2 Q-P.

One landscape controller with whom I discussed the elm problem told me that some years ago he had begun to plant pop-

NOTICE OF PREPAYMENT

Reference is made to that credit agreement dated as of April 1, 1971 among Western American Bank (Europe) Limited (the agent), Occidental Overseas Capital Corporation (the borrower) and Occidental Petroleum Corporation (the guarantor).

Notice is hereby given of Occidental Overseas Capital Corporation's intention to prepay on August 26, 1975 an aggregate amount of \$1.5 million on its bearer notes due February 24, 1976. This prepayment will retire all of the outstanding aggregate principal amount of notes.

Dated 26 July 1975. 2nd Announcement

How to spend it by Lucia van der Post

Summer Soups and Summer Days

To attempt to cook complicated dishes in sticky, hot weather seems a real case of "slaving over the kitchen stove." Frankly, it is a fairly pointless exercise anyway since heat-laden appetites are usually unable to cope with rich food. Warm Summer evenings call for simple dishes. My idea of the perfect meal just now consists of cold soup, succulent steak topped with cold roast meat, perhaps a few new potatoes tossed in herbs, a crisp green salad and creamy ripe cheese, or a sorbet. An ideal meal because it is light and

elegant—and no less important to me—one that does not demand great toll and sweat on the part of the cook. Here are a few soups I think fit the bill admirably. None requires much effort (three involve no cooking at all), nor do they work out very expensive. I'm all for soups being prepared well in advance and being properly chilled (I sometimes put the soup bowls in the fridge too) but please don't float ice cubes in a soup—they dilute flavour and can cause an unattractive curdled look.

Chilled Melon

serves 6-8

Fruit soups, much favoured in Scandinavian countries, sometimes seem to me more like liquid puddings. This one is clearly a soup, invitingly cool and sharpened by lemon juice and mint.

2 large ripe honeydew melons
4 juicy lemons
1½ tablespoons fresh, chopped mint
a pinch of ground cinnamon
5 fl oz natural yoghurt
5 fl oz thin cream

Cut the melons in half. Discard seeds and scoop the flesh into the liquidiser. Add the strained lemon juice and blend until reduced to a puree. Stir in the chopped mint and cinnamon, cover and chill in the fridge for several hours. Just before serving stir in the cold yoghurt and cream. Adjust seasoning by adding more lemon juice if required or thinning with extra yoghurt, and garnish with sprigs of mint.

Curried Apple

serves 6

Although the word curry suggests a "hot" food, this soup is pleasantly refreshing.

1½ lb. crisp eating apples, such as Granny Smith; 1 small onion; 4 teaspoons lemon juice; 1 teaspoon turmeric; 1 teaspoon ground cumin; 1 teaspoon ground coriander; 1 teaspoon chilli powder; 2 teaspoons salt; a pinch of ground cloves; 1½ pints chicken stock; 5 fl. oz. thin cream; 6 tablespoons natural yoghurt.

Cut the apples into quarters and remove cores but do not peel. Reserve a few paper thin slices for garnish and roughly chop the remainder of the fruit. Place in a saucepan with the peeled and finely chopped onion, all the seasonings and about half the chicken stock. Stir over medium heat for a few minutes, then bring to the boil and allow to simmer until onion and apples are quite tender. Reduce to a purée in the liquidiser. Stir in the remaining stock. When cold stir in the cream and yog-

Cold Cucumber

serves 6-8

A delicately flavoured and very pretty soup. Serve in plain white china bowls if possible.

2 large cucumbers; 1 pint chicken stock; 2 tablespoons tarragon vinegar; 2 teaspoons caster sugar; fresh chives and parsley, salt and freshly-ground black pepper; 1 pint double cream; 1 pint thin cream.

Reserve a few wafer thin slices of cucumber for garnish. Halve the seeded cucumbers, discard seeds and roughly chop the flesh. Place in a pan with the chicken stock, bring to the boil, then simmer uncovered until quite tender. Add the sugar and vinegar and reduce to a purée in the liquidiser. Stir in two or more tablespoons of chopped chives and parsley and, when cold, blend in all the double cream and 1 pint single cream. Cover and chill in the fridge for several hours. Stir the soup well before serving, add more cream to thin if required and check for seasoning.

Fennel Vichyssoise

serves 4

A really lovely and unusual soup distinctively flavoured with the subtle smoky taste of Florentine fennel.

1 lb Florentine fennel
1 pint water or chicken stock
salt and freshly-ground black pepper
1 pint double cream

Clean the fennel bulbs, discarding tough stringy pieces and reserving the ferny fronds for garnish. Chop the fennel. Place in a pan with enough water or stock to cover, bring to the boil, then reduce the heat, cover with a lid and simmer until the fennel is quite tender. Add the remaining stock or water, season with salt and pepper and reduce to a purée in the liquidiser. When cold, stir in the cream, cover and chill in the fridge for several hours. Check for seasoning and garnish with reserved fennel fronds just before serving.

Tomato Mint Orange

serves 4

Another soup that is marvelously simple to prepare and the combination of tastes is excellent.

1 pint canned tomato juice (plain tomato juice not the variety seasoned with Worcester sauce, celery, salt, etc.); 2 large oranges; 1 teaspoon sugar (optional); 1 pint natural yoghurt; 2 teaspoons fresh, chopped mint salt and pepper

Reserve four thin slices of orange for garnish. Squeeze the remaining fruit and stir the strained juice into the tomato juice. Beat the yoghurt till creamy, then blend into the tomato/orange mixture. Stir in the mint, a little salt and pepper, and the sugar if required. Cover and chill for several hours. Stir well and check seasoning just before serving.

Cold Cucumber

serves 6-8

A delicately flavoured and very pretty soup. Serve in plain white china bowls if possible.

2 large cucumbers; 1 pint chicken stock; 2 tablespoons tarragon vinegar; 2 teaspoons caster sugar; fresh chives and parsley, salt and freshly-ground black pepper; 1 pint double cream; 1 pint thin cream.

Reserve a few wafer thin slices of cucumber for garnish. Halve the seeded cucumbers, discard seeds and roughly chop the flesh. Place in a pan with the chicken stock, bring to the boil, then simmer uncovered until quite tender. Add the sugar and vinegar and reduce to a purée in the liquidiser. Stir in two or more tablespoons of chopped chives and parsley and, when cold, blend in all the double cream and 1 pint single cream. Cover and chill in the fridge for several hours. Stir the soup well before serving, add more cream to thin if required and check for seasoning.

Fennel Vichyssoise

serves 4

A really lovely and unusual soup distinctively flavoured with the subtle smoky taste of Florentine fennel.

1 lb Florentine fennel
1 pint water or chicken stock
salt and freshly-ground black pepper
1 pint double cream

Clean the fennel bulbs, discarding tough stringy pieces and reserving the ferny fronds for garnish. Chop the fennel. Place in a pan with enough water or stock to cover, bring to the boil, then reduce the heat, cover with a lid and simmer until the fennel is quite tender. Add the remaining stock or water, season with salt and pepper and reduce to a purée in the liquidiser. When cold, stir in the cream, cover and chill in the fridge for several hours. Check for seasoning and garnish with reserved fennel fronds just before serving.

Tomato Mint Orange

serves 4

Another soup that is marvelously simple to prepare and the combination of tastes is excellent.

1 pint canned tomato juice (plain tomato juice not the variety seasoned with Worcester sauce, celery, salt, etc.); 2 large oranges; 1 teaspoon sugar (optional); 1 pint natural yoghurt; 2 teaspoons fresh, chopped mint salt and pepper

Reserve four thin slices of orange for garnish. Squeeze the remaining fruit and stir the strained juice into the tomato juice. Beat the yoghurt till creamy, then blend into the tomato/orange mixture. Stir in the mint, a little salt and pepper, and the sugar if required. Cover and chill for several hours. Stir well and check seasoning just before serving.

THOUGH, personally I've never found hammocks terribly comfortable they do seem to sum up the essence of summer—lounging under the trees with a good book, and some iced drinks to hand seems the perfect way to idle away summer days.

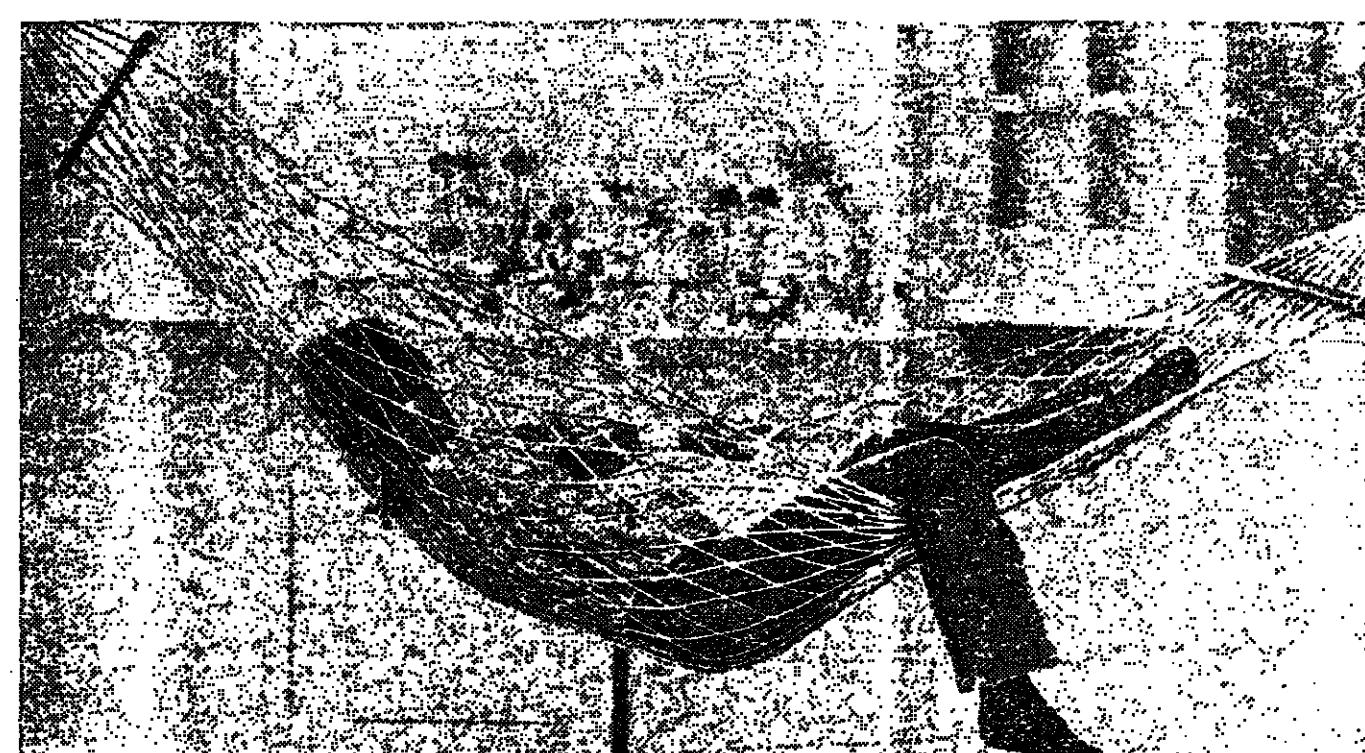
Hammocks can range from simple string-like structures strung between two trees to much more elaborate, self-supporting hammocks on tubular steel frames for those who have no trees.

The cheapest hammock we could track down was the one in the photograph which is made of knotted rope with wooden ends. It is 18 inches wide, 96 inches in overall length and it costs only £2.95. It is sold by all branches of Habitat.

Cucina, of 8, Englands Lane, London, N.W.3 and 4, Ladbroke Grove, London, W.1, also have hammocks in natural colour knotted string. The end strings are held by metal rings attached to struts by which the hammock is attached to trees or other support. They are 18 inches wide, 6 feet long and cost £4.54 (37p p+p).

The General Trading Co., 144, Sloane Street, London, S.W.1, have one made from Mexican coloured striped string, again for tying to a tree or supports, and it is £2.50 (50p p+p).

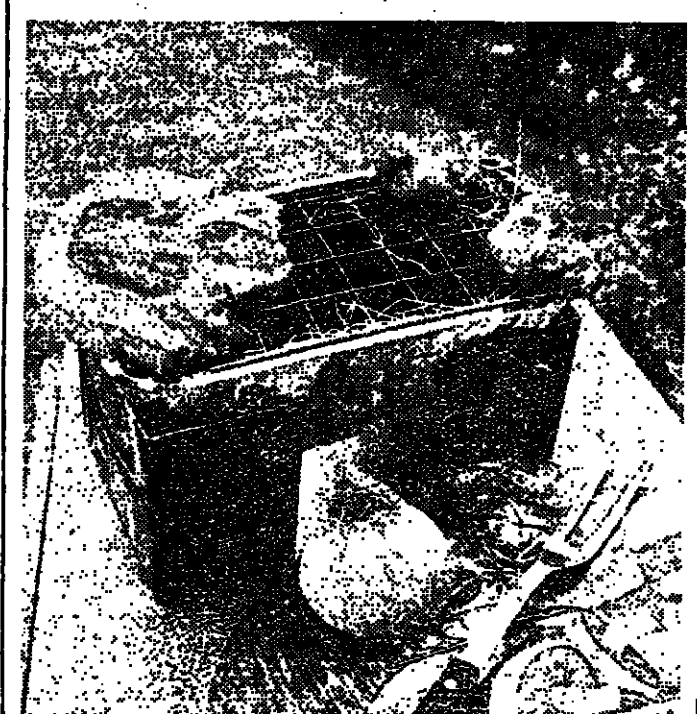
For those who have no method of supporting a hammock but fancy gaily rocking in the



summer breeze Selfridges of Oxford Street, London, W.1, have one that is supported on its own tubular steel frame. The hammock itself is formed from a turquoise and orange (or brown) canvas and the cost required is a 1½ inch mesh stick, strong rope.

Finally, for those who are a needle slightly smaller, 2 half The leaflet is 15p and The Needleswoman shop will have it in a week's time. They will post it but please send them a large stamped addressed envelope—at least 10 inches by 8 inches. Their address is 146-148 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Barbecues for all



Mini-grill for one

IF YOU like having expensive shop-bought barbecues about the garden far be it for me to stop you. If, however, all you want to do is cook and eat out-of-doors and you've always suspected that if the heavens could do it simply we ought to be able to, the answer is we can.

At its simplest, cooking out-of-doors can be done over piles of twigs. (I have cooked fresh mackerel over twigs and very good they tasted, too.) However, in England where there is usually likely to be less than perfect weather a home-made barbecue does offer a more secure source of heat.

The very simplest of home-made barbecues is the one illustrated above centre which Home and Freer Digest (an excellent 12p worth for anybody who owns a freezer) described in its July issue. This one is not meant to be a permanent feature of the garden but is designed for spur-of-the-moment cooking when you can't bear to go indoors and stand over a stove.

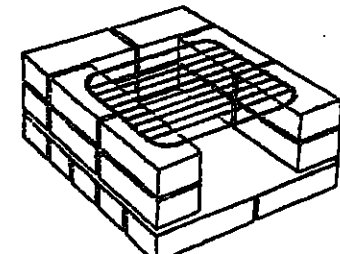
Two bricks should be placed flat on the ground in two rows of five, as in the sketch. They are then covered with a double thickness of foil. Twelve more bricks are then used to make a wall, two bricks high, round three sides of the square (again the sketch is more explicit than any words). The charcoal is put on top of the foil and an oven shelf rests on top of the bricks. Remember to light the charcoal some time in advance as it takes some time to build up enough heat to cook properly.

If you have to feed a lot of people but like the taste of food cooked over charcoal, do what a friend of mine did on Sunday—she partly-cooked the pork chops beforehand, having marinated them in oil and herbs first, and it didn't take long to finish cooking them over the barbecue.

If you want to build a permanent barbecue you need to choose your site fairly carefully. You should choose your site so that the winds blow from back to front; otherwise you'll have trouble getting the fire going.

Once you've chosen your site you need to level the ground and cover it with sand. Alternatively you could build proper foundations and a proper base. If you want to build a permanent barbecue into the garden or patio the Brick Development Association of 19, Grafton Street, London, W.1, has produced a leaflet which explains all about bricks and how to use them to build a barbecue.

The Brick Development Association will send the leaflet free but would like a 10p postage stamp to cover the postage. Callers can collect the leaflet free from the Grafton Street address or from their stand at the Building Centre, Store Street, London, W.C.1. The drawing far right gives a very clear idea of the barbecue suggestions explained in full detail in the leaflet. Having built your barbecue you will need fuel. Some manufacturers of very cheap barbecues recommend using newspaper as a fuel but fond though I am of newspapers I

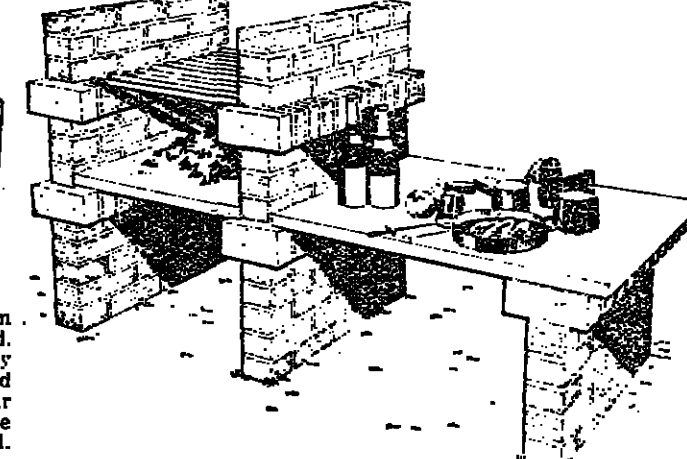


Impromptu barbecue

have to admit they don't seem to enhance the flavour of food. Wood, I'm told by those lucky enough to be able to get hold of it, is wonderful for the flavour and apple-tree wood gives the most delicious flavour of all. More usually used is charcoal.

Cooking on barbecues couldn't be simpler but I am a great believer in marinating first—oil fish don't need any oil, just stuff the bellies with herbs. Drier fish could be brushed with oil and herbs. Fish should only need 7-10 minutes per side.

Cubes of leg of lamb could be marinated in lemon juice, oil, salt and garlic. I don't think large joints are suitable for



Built to last by the Brick Development Association

barbecuing unless you have a spit. If you have already invested in a rather smart barbecue with its charcoal briquettes ready to go in a battery-operated motor which can be bought separately and attached to the party—each child could cook his own chop. It's only designed to season and herbs while the Sheriff Grill, operates on a 1.5 volt battery and costs £2.95 (p and p 23p) from Harrods of Knightsbridge.

Finally, a mini-barbecue for one is quite expensive at 80p but it does come complete with its charcoal briquettes ready to go in a battery-operated motor which can be bought separately and attached to the party—each child could cook his own chop. It's only designed to season and herbs while the Sheriff Grill, operates on a 1.5 volt battery and costs £2.95 (p and p 23p) from Harrods of Knightsbridge.



The fresh colour of most cold summer soups is usually best set off by plain white china bowls. However, if you want a really splendid touch, which would double for serving hot winter soups, Liberty's have a particularly attractive collection of French pottery in their China and Glass Department. Left, is a hand-painted, oval-shaped tureen from France. There are very delicate blue, green and yellow

flowers on a soft, greyish-blue background. With its lid it is £13.40. Right, is a round tureen, again hand-painted from Quimper in Brittany. It has a white background and dark blue and red flower motifs. There is a lid and matching soup bowl, drawn in front of it. The tureen is £9.50, the bowl £2.30, both from Liberty of Regent Street, London, W.1.

Jan Wheeler

A continental touch

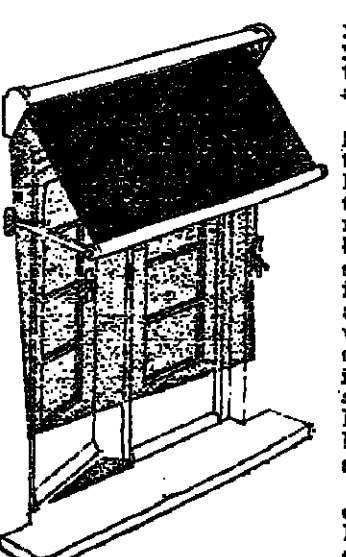
BECAUSE WE so seldom have very hot weather, British houses are, on the whole, very badly geared to dealing with the heat. Certainly in my own house the sun is pouring in at every window, fading curtains and carpets, ruining everything in the larger (normally its tiny window lets in only a small amount of light, at the moment the temperature is rising daily, my husband is beginning to fret about what's happening to the wine and even at night, in spite of having all the windows open, we can't seem to cool the house down.

Awning I thought would be the answer. Awnings, though, are very expensive indeed and really hardly worth investing in for the short periods in which heat is a real problem.

However, this week Sunstor, the blind people have just introduced a new, simpler sort of awning which, though not quite as pretty as real continental-type awnings, is nonetheless very effective and quite attractive.

These awnings are designed for the do-it-yourself market. They're called the "Popular" range and are meant to be almost maintenance-free, being made of 100 per cent weather-resistant materials. The fabric of the awning itself is a mildew-proof, rot-proof, fade-resistant Dralon and it comes in only one colour—orange.

To put the awnings up eight screws are required to be fixed



in place and the blind itself comes ready-assembled. The Popular is on sale now at Selfridges of Oxford Street but is already going into a large selection of good department stores and Sunstor stockists.

There are eight stock sizes, starting at a width of 160 cms costing £39.95 and going up to a width of 300 cms for £61.50. Other sizes can be ordered and of these the smallest size is a width of 120 cms for £33.76 and the largest, or widest, is 320 cms for £64.67.

To measure the size you need

you just measure the width of your window and add 12 inches to allow for 6 inches of overlap at either side.

If you want the real thing, that is a nicely curving Continental-type awning, Deans of Putney, Deodar Road, London, S.W.15 are the people to go to. They are more expensive than Popular but then they look more expensive. A 5 feet 3 inches wide awning would be £82 plus VAT (as against Sunstor's £39.95) but it would be made to measure in any one of a variety of fabrics, including the nice, traditional stripes, and it would be fitted by Deans as it is too complicated to be fitted by ordinary do-it-yourselfers.

However Deans also have a do-it-yourself awning, called the Panama, and though the customer does the fixing the blinds are made to measure (Deans will also fit them for an extra charge). Panama comes in four plain colours—lime green, royal blue, orange and yellow and they have a particularly nice plain green one which is the cheapest blind on the market but looks one of the best. Write to them for leaflets on all they do. They will supply and fit anywhere in the country.

THE KOLDAL is just the thing to take to all those summer sporting events where thirst is for ever raging ahead of the supplies of chilled drinks. The Koldal is an insulated bag that should keep the average family supplied with cold drinks, yoghurts, salads and the like for a day's outing. It doesn't obviously have the chilling powers of a fridge but if you want ice-cream within three to four hours of packing the bag you ought to find that it keeps firm enough for that length of time. The Koldal has a sturdy base and a zipped lid and two rope handles for carrying. When the picnic season is over you can use it to transport frozen food from the freezer centre or shop to the house. It's made of white washable PVC trimmed with braid and it costs £8.77 direct from Hub Marketing Ltd., The Castle, Castle Street, Bampton, Devonshire.



how will the Gulf oil states spend their new wealth?

What has happened to the new great wealth earned by the Middle East oil producing countries since October 1973? What spending and investment patterns are emerging for the future? OIL WEALTH: MIDDLE EAST SPENDING AND INVESTMENT PATTERNS, written by John W. H. Percival, international business analyst, and published by The Financial Times Limited, is the first authoritative, up-to-date guide for business, financial and government policy-makers to study the unique opportunities in this area.

prospective development projects, and other important issues. Practical Economic and Business Information Fully documented by more than 50 charts, tables and schedules, the study provides a picture of overall spending on aid, armaments, development and investment; discusses inter-regional finance within the Muslim world; highlights the overwhelming importance of the Gulf littoral countries and their attitudes; looks, in depth, at the development activity in Iraq, and at the new fifth plan in Iran.

To obtain full information about this invaluable aid, complete and return the coupon.

Another business publication from

THE FINANCIAL TIMES LIMITED

NOT AN ORDER: request for information only

To: Karen Miller, Marketing Manager (Books), The Financial Times Ltd., 10, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London, EC4A 3HL.

Please send me full details of OIL WEALTH: MIDDLE EAST SPENDING AND INVESTMENT PATTERNS (Price £50, plus p & p.)

NAME: _____ POSITION: _____

COMPANY: _____

ADDRESS: _____ COUNTRY: _____

Nature of Organisation: _____ 5/1/8

OVERSEAS NEWS

OAU deadlocked on plea to expel Israel from UN

BY JOHN WORRALL

KAMPALA, August 1.

THE TWELFTH summit of the Organisation of African Unity ended here today with only one firm decision taken. Major Arab/Israeli conflict has been shelved as Heads of State and delegations began to go home, much subdued by the stunning news of the Nigerian coup.

The only really firm decision the summit has reached was the adoption of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia, which endorsed the effort to end apartheid. Disappointment has been expressed here at the weakness and inefficiency displayed by the OAU on Africa's more pressing problems.

It was decided to set up a committee of consultation on Angola, which, in the absence here of the leaders of the warring liberation movements, is to visit Angola at a date to be determined. However, no decision on the commission's members has yet been taken.

The end of the conference saw a notable eruption of tension over the Israeli issue. Unable to agree on proposals to expel Israel from the UN and to institute economic sanctions, the remaining Heads of State agreed after a marathon all-night session to call an Afro-Arab summit to discuss the issues. But no date and place have been announced.

The eight-hour debate was stormy. A proposal was sent up by the Council of Ministers to press for the suspension of Israel from the United Nations, but the vital suspension paragraph in the resolution was heavily watered down, despite opposition from Libya's Colonel Khedafi. Eventually it became a request that OAU members should reinforce pressures against Israel "including the possibility of eventually depriving it of UN membership."

The call for Israel's suspension was dropped completely. Conference sources said there were angry exchanges between Egyptian delegates, Mohamed Riad, Minister of State for External Affairs, and Colonel Khedafi. President Sadat had already left for home when the much subdued by the stunning news of the Nigerian coup.

The only really firm decision the summit has reached was the adoption of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia, which endorsed the effort to end apartheid. Disappointment has been expressed here at the weakness and inefficiency displayed by the OAU on Africa's more pressing problems.

It was decided to set up a committee of consultation on Angola, which, in the absence here of the leaders of the warring liberation movements, is to visit Angola at a date to be determined. However, no decision on the commission's members has yet been taken.

The end of the conference saw a notable eruption of tension over the Israeli issue. Unable to agree on proposals to expel Israel from the UN and to institute economic sanctions, the remaining Heads of State agreed after a marathon all-night session to call an Afro-Arab summit to discuss the issues. But no date and place have been announced.

The eight-hour debate was stormy. A proposal was sent up by the Council of Ministers to press for the suspension of Israel from the United Nations, but the vital suspension paragraph in the resolution was heavily watered down, despite opposition from Libya's Colonel Khedafi. Eventually it became a request that OAU members should reinforce pressures against Israel "including the possibility of eventually depriving it of UN membership."

The call for Israel's suspension was dropped completely. Conference sources said there were angry exchanges between Egyptian delegates, Mohamed Riad, Minister of State for External Affairs, and Colonel Khedafi. President Sadat had already left for home when the much subdued by the stunning news of the Nigerian coup.

Rabin retaliation threat

TEL AVIV, August 1.

PRIME MINISTER Yitzhak Rabin left for Europe today to campaign against the drive to throw Israel out of the United Nations. "If the Arab nations succeed in their effort to expel Israel from the United Nations, there is no doubt it will force a re-examination of all the relations between Israel and the U.N. bodies and activities in our area," he said.

Israeli spokesmen said earlier that Israel's reaction could include termination of the man-dates of peace-keeping forces and welfare agencies serving Arab refugees.

Mr. Rabin was to attend a meeting tomorrow of European Socialist leaders at the invitation of Swedish Premier, Olof Palme.

The newspaper Haaretz, meanwhile, reported that Egypt has hardened its position and a fresh Israeli troop withdrawal in Sinai following a mistake by Mr. Rabin, the influential Haaretz newspaper reported today.

Mr. Rabin evidently went too far when he drew a map outlining a proposed new Israeli defensive line for President Ford in West Germany last month, Haaretz said.

He sketched, without Cabinet authorisation, a map outlining a desert that previously discussed and he was too conciliatory in private opinions expressed to the President.

Reuter/UPI

Nigerian emergency ends to-day

BY BRIDGET BLOOM, AFRICA CORRESPONDENT

NIGERIA'S NEW military Government has announced that all emergency measures introduced on Tuesday following the overthrow of General Gowon, the former Head of State, will be lifted to-day. They include the resumption of international flights.

A short announcement over Radio Nigeria said the new Government was now satisfied with the situation in the country. While domestic flights were resumed on Thursday and telecommunications with the outside world have been open since Wednesday, borders with neighbouring states have remained closed.

A report last night from one of those states, Togo, said that Gen. Gowon, the deposed leader, was expected to arrive in the capital, Lagos, within the next 24 hours. It was not clear whether Gen. Gowon, who has accepted the new leadership, would then go to Nigeria, where he has been wanted since his overthrow, but it was thought more likely that he would join his family in Britain.

In London, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has announced its recognition of the new regime. A statement said: "The British Government has established normal relations with the new federal military Government in Nigeria this morning. This of course constitutes an act of recognition. We have enjoyed close relations with Nigeria both bilaterally and as a full member of the Commonwealth and we hope these good relations will continue."

In Nigeria itself there have been no further announcements of much awaited appointments to the remaining two organs of the Federal Government, the Federal Executive Council and the new Council of States. However, a number of senior Nigerians, most of whom were on leave in Europe, left yesterday for Accra where a Government aircraft is expected to take them to Lagos to-day.

They include the head of the civil service, Mr. A. A. Ayida, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministries of Energy and Economic Development, Mr. P. Asiodu and Mr. I. Eboye, as well as the new head of the navy, Commodore M. Adeniyi, Brigadier Shuaib, a former commander of the First Division who has so far been given no appointment, was also believed to be in the party.

Turkey arms embargo sticks

BY ADRIAN DICKS

WASHINGTON, August 1.

THERE NOW appears to be no chance whatever that the House of Representatives, strongly opposed to the resumption of arms sales to Turkey, will take the opportunity to vote on the issue again to-day—the last day before Congress goes into its summer recess.

Last night the Ford administration gained some headway in its desperate effort to get the arms embargo lifted, when the senate approved by a majority of one a Bill that would have allowed Ankara to purchase U.S. weapons on commercial terms and to receive \$185m. worth, held up in the supply pipeline by the embargo.

But there never appeared to be much chance that the House would take the Bill up before the recess. It remains blocked in the House rules committee, whose chairman, Congressman Henry Kissinger in Helsinki, has also alienated some of the remaining uncommitted votes on Capitol Hill.

The Administration must now issue lies in abeyance for a month in Washington, there can be some progress on the diplomatic front, either in persuading the Turks to limit their take-over of the bases, or in the Cyprus communal negotiations in Vienna. At the moment neither approach encourages American officials towards optimism.

'Don't interfere in our internal affairs'—Gomes

BY WILLIAM DUFFLORCE

HELSINKI, August 1.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT Francisco de Costa Gomes, who departed here for the European Security Conference should apply to Portugal the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of others embodied in the conference's final document.

After making an otherwise unexceptional speech, General Gomes plunged into a series of bilateral talks with, among others, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Swedish Premier Olof Palme, all of whom will attend the West European Socialist leaders meeting in Stockholm tomorrow at which the Portuguese political situation will be discussed with

Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares.

Mr. Wilson was "brutally frank" in a 40-minute talk with General Gomes, querying him about freedom of the Press in Portugal and the right of the political party which had won a majority in the constituent assembly to form the Government.

Mr. Wilson recalled the Common Market Summit declaration of mid-July, emphasising that the EEC would under no circumstances finance a dictatorship.

But, according to diplomatic sources, General Gomes has been given "little hope" that the Western democracies views are being listened to.

'Vietnam will be reunified'

SAIGON, Aug. 1.

SOUTH VIETNAM will move from military to civilian rule through "People's Revolutionary Committees" and eventually merge with the North, according to the president of the National Liberation Front's central committee, Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho.

The chairman would not say whether elections for a national assembly would be held soon; he also declined to fix a definite timetable for reunification, but affirmed that it was "an earnest deep aspiration of the people of both zones—north and south."

On the economic problems facing the country, Mr. Tho said the economy of the previous regime was "95 per cent dependent on foreign countries in terms of raw materials."

Reuter

Italy goes for PAL TV system

ROME, August 1.

THE ITALIAN Government today finally chose the West German PAL colour television system, after 10 years of often bitter debate which left Italy as one of the few countries in Western Europe with only black and white transmissions.

Posts Minister Giulio Orlando announced that PAL had been chosen in preference to the French Secam system during a meeting of the Inter-ministerial Economic Planning Committee.

The decision was regarded as fortuitous after an official committee of experts earlier this year recommended adoption of the West German system.

The inter-ministerial committee did not decide on a firm date when colour television should be introduced, but laid down that this should be decided before September 30.

Sig. Adolfo Battaglia, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Ministry, told reporters that colour transmissions would commence in 1976. Transmissions would be introduced for limited periods on both Italian television channels.

Commenting on the decision of the Italian Government to adopt the PAL colour television system developed by AEG-Telefunken, a company spokesman said that may well cause Spain to follow suit and also decide for the German system instead of the French. AP-DJ

Ugandan airforce launched attacks on islands in Lake Victoria which did not look awfully like Cape Town but served the purpose of showing how determined the OAU chairman is to attack the White South.

Bonn welcomes order boom for industry

By Jonathan Carr

BONN, August 1.

DOMESTIC ORDERS to West German industry showed a quite spectacular increase in June, especially in the capital goods sector. The sudden boom came as customers moved in the last moment to take advantage of the Government's investment bonus scheme, which expired at the end of that month.

The figures published to-day provide some check for a Government under criticism on the grounds that its programme of last December to boost the economy, of which the investment bonus formed a part, was insufficient to head off swiftly deepening recession.

Still, foreign orders remain low and the new data is unlikely to have any effect on Bonn's determination to bring in another programme of economic stimulation in about a month's time.

Overall industrial orders in June increased by 23 per cent, against May (seasonally adjusted)—of which home orders rose by 34 per cent, and foreign orders dropped by 2 per cent. This is an increase of 19.1 per cent against the overall order level of June 1974.

The increase in the capital goods sector alone is still more striking, up by 50 per cent, over May and by no less than 30 per cent, at home against May.

French wine protests grow

By Robert Mauthner

PARIS, August 1.

TAKING advantage of the departure of millions of Frenchmen on their annual summer holidays, thousands of southern French wine-growers blocked roads last night and to-day in demonstrations against the "dumping" of cheap Italian wines and the erosion of their incomes.

The worst incident occurred near Beziers, where railway traffic was disrupted by the blowing up of a pylon. On the motorway exit near Montpellier, the toll-booths were occupied by the protesting wine-growers and motorists were invited to go through without paying the usual charge, while on another major road a heap of tyres was set alight, blocking all traffic.

The Midi wine-growers, who organised similar demonstrations in March, which led to the temporary suspension of cheap Italian imports, are this time protesting against the failure of the French and Common Market authorities to take the promised remedial action.

CABINDA UDI

KAMPALA, August 1.

THE HEAD of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC), a small Kinshasa-based nationalist movement, to-day proclaimed the oil-rich territory independent of Portugal—but the declaration appeared to have no practical force.

Cabinda, facing the Atlantic and sharing borders with Congo and Zaïre, is considered an integral part of Angola by Portugal, the three Awedaw nationalist movements and most African countries.

Reuter

HOME NEWS

Iran Overseas Investment Bank boosts its capital

BY NICHOLAS LESLIE

IN A STEP to expand its activities in the international banking scene, the Iran Overseas Investment Bank—a consortium bank with major Iranian and other international banking shareholders—has raised its issued capital from £5m. to £8m.

The shares have been taken up by two of the 10 shareholders. They are the Bank Mellat, the largest State-owned Iranian bank, and the Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran, the largest private bank of its type in Iran which works closely with the Government there concentrating on large project financing.

These two, with their existing shareholdings, now each own 25 per cent of the enlarged Iran Overseas Investment Bank. The balance of 50 per cent is equally owned by Barclays Bank, International Banking Corporation, Deutsche Bank AG, Société Générale, Bank of America NT & SA, Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, Bank of Tokyo and Industrial Bank of Japan.

Mr. D. M. Oskoui, Iranvest's managing director since it was set up in late 1973 and former Chief Deputy Minister in the plan and projects department of the Iranian Government, said yesterday that all the Iranvest shareholders felt it only right for the two Iranian shareholders to have 50 per cent since they gave so much service and business from Iran.

When set up, Iranvest's policy was expected to be aimed at channeling funds into Iran, as well as out. But because of the almost immediate increase in oil prices generally, the Iranian funds position became such that the flow has been outward.

Iranvest is managing loans and taking part in syndicated loans.

Mr. Oskoui said he had a "pretty good idea" of the type of business and commerce the bank would be aiming at as two-way business between Iran and other countries increased, but it was premature to say what they would be.

The bank's function was not just to syndicate loans, but to put loans together, with some trade financing too. The main aim, however, was project financing, which was in line with Iranian Government policy on its own international lending.

While the bank's issued capital is now £8m., the authorised total is £10m. At a later stage when the balance of £2m. will be called upon—and this seems likely within a relatively short period—the shareholders will decide again whether the shares will be taken up equally or some taking more than others.

For the time being, however, it seems clear that Iranvest wishes to keep the direct Iranian interest at below 51 per cent, at which level it could become regarded more as a quasi-Iranian Government-owned consortium bank with strong Iranian connections.

Outward flow

When set up, Iranvest's policy was expected to be aimed at channeling funds into Iran, as well as out. But because of the almost immediate increase in oil prices generally, the Iranian funds position became such that the flow has been outward.

Iranvest is managing loans and taking part in syndicated loans.

Mr. Oskoui said he had a "pretty good idea" of the type of business and commerce the bank would be aiming at as two-way business between Iran and other countries increased, but it was premature to say what they would be.

ATV PLANS £4m. LIFE OF CHRIST



Robert Powell, standing between director Franco Zeffirelli and ATV chairman Sir Lew Grade, is to star in a new television series "The Life of Jesus," scheduled for transmission towards Christmas next year.

Filming of the £4m. ATV and Italian State TV joint production starts next month and will take 24 weeks.

The six hour-long programmes are not expected to make money in the near future, Sir Lew said yesterday. It is planned to sell the series throughout the world—as is now happening to ATV's successful "Edward the Seventh."

General Motors has already agreed to sponsor the programmes in the U.S.

Census shows smaller herds and falling cereal acreage

BY PETER BULLEN

A DISMAL picture of falling livestock numbers and a decline in the acreage of crops emerged from the provisional results of the June farm census published by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday.

The worst aspect for the Government—which has called for an expansion of Britain's home food production—is the decline in the national dairy herd. The 5.1 per cent fall means over 100m. gallons less milk will be produced in England and Wales this year.

Although liquid milk supplies are not threatened the drop in output has led to virtually all British butter making being halted until next spring and all cheese production is likely to come to a halt by Christmas.

No dairy products shortages are expected to occur because ample butter and cheese supplies are available in the Common Market but the National Farmers' Union claims the imports would add £50m. to Britain's balance of payments problems.

Warnings

The NFU said the census figures underlined its warnings of the dramatic cutback in Britain's food output because of the Government's reluctance to give producers adequate prices to offset spiralling costs.

In the industry has seldom been illustrated more graphically and the figures confirmed its impression that food production in the U.K. could fall by 8 to 10 per cent this year.

But in Whitehall the figures are not causing grave anxiety yet although the decline in milk production and an appreciable fall in the potato acreage for the second successive year is obviously due to the wet autumn and this has only been partially covered by the spring barley sowing.

A substantial rise in the acreage devoted to fallow is the logical outcome of a season "when sowing was made almost impossible until too late for a crop to be successful. It is to be said that a summer fallow is as good as a coat of dune and next year's wheat should have a boost.

Slacken

The fall in the dairy herd, cows and heifers in milk, is no more than could have been expected with 7,000 producers having ceased dairy farming over the past year. It also shows the dry weather was having its effects on farmers' plans and causing them to sell their lower yielding cows.

It is to be expected that this rate of decline in the number of dairy farms will now be accelerated considerably by the EEC subsidy for farmers to give up dairying has now ceased.

Fear of over-stocking has been one of the causes of the halt in the rise of beef cattle, and the reduction of young stock, and the fodder position in much of the south and west of England is still desperate due to drought.

If the Government is sincere in its demand for increased production the returns show that there is still a basis on which to build, but the equation could be very soon on the other way, as farmers adopt a restrictive stocking policy through lack of confidence.

Weather

Because of the bad weather conditions earlier in the year there was a 200,000 acre drop in the area of cereals planted, nearly all of which has had to be left as bare fallow. Wheat is down by 471,000 acres or 18 per cent, oats down 32,000 acres (7.5 per cent) but barley is up by 317,000 acres or 7.1 per cent.

The fall in acreage plus the drop in yields, particularly after the difficult wet planting period and the recent long, hot dry spell is expected to lead to a much smaller grain harvest this year to follow last year's record 16m. ton crop.

John Cherrington writes: The main inferences to be gathered from the figures is that the weather has had a considerable

Publishers fear for more magazines

BY LORNE BURLING

THE DECISION of the International Publishing Corporation to close Nova, its women's magazine, is a blow but no surprise to the country's periodical publishers who fear it will be one of many in coming months.

The closure serves to draw attention to the estimated 400 small publications which have folded in the past two years and a further 400 expected to go out of business in the next 12 to 18 months.

Although new periodicals have tended to replace some, with a total of around 4,000 weekly and monthly publications now in existence, their future seems extremely dim. Many publishers are increasingly pessimistic about their survival.

Perhaps more than in any other industry, costs have out-

Court approves Leyland scheme

THE SCHEME to bring British Leyland under Government control received approval in the High Court yesterday.

Mr. Justice Templeman sanctioned the scheme and rejected the arguments of opposing shareholders who represented less than 1 per cent of the company shares.

There was no possible alternative scheme which would give the shareholders—who have been offered 10p a share—a better deal, said the judge. Nor was there any chance that the Government could be persuaded to coerce into improving its offer.

After the judgment, Mr. Brian Dillon, QC, for BLMC said that in the hope of peace for the future, the company would pay the legal costs of shareholders who went to court to oppose the scheme.

The judge said the scheme was based on a report by a committee headed by Lord Ryder.

The fact is that once the Ryder Committee had recommended that 10p per share was fair to the shareholders, the Government was unlikely to be persuaded that more than 10p was fair to the taxpayers.

The judge was sympathetic to the individual Leyland shareholders who had been very loyal to the company and had lost their investment. But the vast majority had decided to accept the 10p offer.

"I don't expect the minority to be convinced," the judge said. "But I am satisfied that the majority were right, unpalatable though the arrangement is to the shareholders and much though they have suffered since they bought their shares."

He rejected complaints that the shareholders had not been given enough information about the Ryder Report, or possible alternative proposals for the company's future.

Nor did he accept that the Leyland directors and their advisers had been coerced by the Government to act and faithfully carried out their duty to the shareholders.

The decision means that the scheme can become operative, and British Leyland Ltd. begin activity, on August 11.

There was no possible alternative scheme which would give the shareholders—who have been offered 10p a share—a better deal, said the judge. Nor was there any chance that the Government could be persuaded to coerce into improving its offer.

After the judgment, Mr. Brian Dillon, QC, for BLMC said that in the hope of peace for the future, the company would pay the legal costs of shareholders who went to court to oppose the scheme.

The judge said the scheme was based on a report by a committee headed by Lord Ryder.

The fact is that once the Ryder Committee had recommended that 10p per share was fair to the shareholders, the Government was unlikely to be persuaded that more than 10p was fair to the taxpayers.

The judge was sympathetic to the individual Leyland shareholders who had been very loyal to the company and had lost their investment. But the vast majority had decided to accept the 10p offer.

"I don't expect the minority to be convinced," the judge said. "But I am satisfied that the majority were right, unpalatable though the arrangement is to the shareholders and much though they have suffered since they bought their shares."

He rejected complaints that the shareholders had not been given enough information about the Ryder Report, or possible alternative proposals for the company's future.

Nor did he accept that the Leyland directors and their advisers had been coerced by the Government to act and faithfully carried out their duty to the shareholders.

The decision means that the scheme can become operative, and British Leyland Ltd. begin activity, on August 11.

Short studying Stonehouse bid to put his case

By Justin Long

MR. EDWARD SHORT, Leader of the House, has still to make a decision over the application of Mr. John Stonehouse, MP for Walsall North, to state his case in the Commons.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Speaker, yesterday confirmed that Mr. Stonehouse had made the application from Brixton Prison. So Mr. Short now has to decide whether a motion signed by a number of MPs to enable Mr. Stonehouse to come before the House should be set down for debate.

However, the Commons is sitting for only four days next week before adjourning for the summer recess until October 13, and there is no suggestion so far that time for the motion would be found before October. Nor would it necessarily follow that MPs would accede and call Mr. Stonehouse to make his personal statement.

Mulley to give comprehensive schools £25m.

By Michael Dixon, Education Correspondent

ONE POUND in every £7 of the £186m. to be spent on new school-building in England and Wales in 1976-77 is to be devoted to the change to a comprehensive-school system, Mr. Fred Mulley, Secretary for Education and Science, told the Commons yesterday.

After announcing that £186m. would be available for building "starts"—a reduction of 14 per cent from the 1975-76 figure—Mr. Mulley said that he was anxious to aid the reorganisation of secondary schools on comprehensive lines.

He had, therefore, earmarked £25m. for "long-jams" and overcoming shortages of facilities, which were hampering reorganisation programmes.

German go-ahead for anti-trust actions

BY A. H. HERMANN

GERMAN COURTS will in future admit private actions for damages against companies and associations infringing German competition law. This follows from a judgment of the Federal Supreme Court in the case of Health Insurance Companies, handed down in Karlsruhe earlier this week.

In a decision which is likely to assume European significance, because its reasoning may well be applied also to those EEC competition rules which are directly affected in Germany, the Supreme Court established the

same broad basis for private enforcement of competition rules which provides the U.S. anti-trusts with such a formidable weapon.

The court considered the implications of the fundamental Section 1 of the German Competition Act 1973, which declares restrictive agreements likely to affect production, distribution or service to be "ineffective." In view of the importance which the prohibition of restrictive practices has for market economy, the court concluded, a mere denial of legal protection to prohibited agreements and possible in Belgium, Luxem-

bourg, France and the Netherlands, but the issue has not yet been settled in the courts of those countries.

In the U.K. the right of action was given to any person suffering loss as a result of the enforcement of an unlawful agreement by statute in 1968. Whether such rights exist in respect of acts caused by infringement of EEC competition rules is not clear. Some lawyers think it does and others that it does not. The issue has not yet been tested either in the U.K. courts or in the European Court in Luxembourg.

On the economic problems facing the country, Mr. Tho said the economy of the previous regime was "95 per cent dependent on foreign countries in terms of raw materials."

Reuter

THE FINANCIAL TIMES

Incorporating THE FINANCIAL NEWS

Head Office Editorial & Advertisement Offices:
BRACKEN HOUSE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, EC4A 3DF.
Telephone Day & Night: 01-545 8000. Telegrams: Finantime, London.
Telex: 836341/2, 835397.

Branches: London, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oxford, Plymouth, Southampton, Swansea, Tyneside, Wolverhampton.

For Business News Summary Ring: 01-245 8000; Birmingham area, 021-245 8000.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1975

Co-ordinated reflation

THE GILT-EDGED market has been much quieter since last Friday's sharp rise in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate, awaiting the new long-dated tax stock announced yesterday. That rise, however, (of which the Bank gave several days' advance notice) was not only intended to discourage the mood of bullish speculation which had developed in the market for Government securities; it was also meant to ensure that short-term interest rates in London remained attractive enough to prevent a sudden exodus of foreign capital in search of a higher return.

The dollar is now exercising a double pull: U.S. short-term interest rates are still rising, while the exchange rate has hardened steadily of late not only against sterling but against most other currencies. The interest rate factor is the more difficult of the two to evaluate. It can be argued with some force that the Federal Reserve Board is now seeking to ensure that the money supply grows at a moderate, steady pace that will prevent a further rise in the present hardening of rates is due to temporary factors of one kind and another which will not last for long.

Dollar rate

Yet, in view of the Federal Reserve's determination to prevent another outburst of inflation and the immediate influence which changes in U.S. interest rates have in other financial centres, the gilt-edged market is clearly right to keep a close eye on the trend of interest rates across the Atlantic. And the hardening of the dollar exchange rate against most other currencies can be attributed without much hesitation to the fact that the U.S. trade balance (thanks partly to the recession, partly to sharp cuts in imports of oil) has turned out to be much better than expected. A record surplus of \$1.7bn. in June brought the cumulative total for the first half-year to a surplus of \$5.4bn.

The fact that this strengthening of the U.S. trade balance is largely due to the slowdown in which the economy is climbing out of recession gives added force to the various appeals which have been made to the U.S. Administration to recognise that there is an inter-

national as well as a purely national dimension to its economic policies. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has recently called for members to work for a business recovery in concert, and the EEC Commission has called on all members but Britain and Ireland to take reflationary action. France and Germany have already announced that they will be taking such action in the early autumn; and it was politically symbolic that agreement should have been reached at this week's East-West summit talks, on a conference of the major Western industrial nations in the autumn to plan a joint attack on falling business activity and rising unemployment.

U.K. position

President Ford, with an election not much more than a year off, has his own domestic reasons for seeking to accelerate the pace of a U.S. upturn that is only now beginning to get under way. Germany, with nearly a third of its gross domestic product dependent on exports, has more reason than most other countries to wish for a rise in the general level of world trade. A major revival in world business activity and trade rests largely with the U.S. It is interesting that European complaints about the harm done by a U.S. trade deficit have now dried up and that the U.S. has virtually been asked to lead a politically concerted Western move towards higher levels of business activity and reduce the threat of further Communist gains.

The U.K. recession has so far been relatively small and our progress in controlling inflation correspondingly slow. Although the U.K. Government spokesmen have been among the first to urge reflationary measures on the U.S. Government, it seems likely that our own Government will not be among the first to stimulate demand and that a revival in world trade will therefore be of particular value to us in limiting the fall in output and the rise in unemployment. It is not our interest or in that of our trading partners, however, that a general business recovery should be pushed too hard. Too rapid an upswing will mean an early recurrence of inflation and an early relapse into recession.

Revealing comparisons with Japan in the NVT report have morals for U.K. industry. By Terry Dodsworth

How British motorbikes went backing down the wrong road

AFTER yesterday's decision to shut down part of Norton Villiers Triumph, inquiries on how the motor cycle industry reached its present predicament might seem rather academic. In fact, the consultants' report on which the Government based its decision to refuse further aid to NVT makes fascinating reading. Not only has it important implications for other industries, as well as for the rumour of NVT which will remain; but it also develops a highly instructive argument about the way in which the Japanese have achieved their extraordinary dominance of the world motor cycle industry. The consultants' conclusions may be arguable, and some of them have been rejected by Mr. Dennis Poore, chairman of NVT—but they cannot be dismissed out of hand.

Another intriguing point is that the conclusions reached by the Boston Consulting Group can be read as a direct challenge to many of the critics of Lord Ryder's British Leyland strategy. It has become almost conventional wisdom to suggest that Rover, Triumph and Jaguar are viable and profitable, and that such specialist car companies hold out the best prospect of future earnings and growth. The dissidents' case against the Government takeover of British Leyland, which foundered in the High Court yesterday, was largely based on the concept of hiving off the volume Austin Morris activities (unprofitable), and concentrating on the specialist marques (profitable).

This, says the Boston report, is a dangerous strategy, or at least has been proved to be so in motor cycles. The notion that you can opt out of segment after segment of the market, and retreat to a powerful and profitable area in quality production, eventually weakens a company until it is too small to fight back. This is what happened to the British motor cycle industry with alarming and accelerating speed over the last decade.

Call the tune

Central to the consultants' argument is that the British industry pursued this policy with a view to short-term profits. The Japanese, on the other hand, are willing to look to longer term profitability. Indeed, in the U.S. market in the 1960s they accepted losses for long periods as they built up market penetration. But once achieved, this market penetration gave them the sheet volume on which really effective cost reduction can take place in the factories. The Japanese have thus captured all the aces: they have achieved growth, and therefore increased productivity without redun-

dancies; they have the cheapest production in the world; they have built up profitable businesses in market segment after market segment; and they are now in a position to call the tune in every compartment of the industry.

Where this strategy has implications for other industries is sector.

How did the Japanese achieve their predominance in the

What is more, profitability, the central short term objective to which these policies have been directed, has in fact deteriorated in the longer term to levels that now call into question the whole viability of the industry. Nothing illustrates the short-term profit attitudes of the British manufacturers better than their behaviour during the 'sixties. There was an erroneous

consultants note, however, that BMW still has to achieve the same standards of quality and reliability as its Japanese competitors which have the advantage of highly automated methods; for example, although their volume may not justify it on cost grounds, BMW manufacture their cylinder blocks using in-line transfer machines.

The consultants identified three possible strategies for the British industry. The first would be a low-volume, high-volume specialist approach, with volumes of around 15,000-20,000 sold at 30-40 per cent above the Japanese and manufactured by traditional labour-intensive methods. The second would be a high volume low premium approach selling some 70,000 units at a price premium of 10-15 per cent, and using modern capital-intensive production methods. The third would be an intermediate strategy (characterised by the consultants as "the BMW approach"), aiming at volumes of around 35,000 units in two models and using enough modern machinery to ensure a consistent and reliable product.

THE PRODUCTIVITY GAP

	Motorcycle Output	Motorcycles Per Man-Year
BRITAIN		
Small Heath Factory 1975	10,500	10
Wolverhampton Factory 1975	18,000	18*
Meriden Factory 1972/73	28,000	14*
JAPAN		
Honda		
Total Company	2 million	106 bikes plus 21 cars
Suzuki Factory	1.5 million	350 (Estimate)
Hamamatsu Factory	500,000	174
Yamaha		
Total Company	1 million	200
Suzuki		
Motorcycle Activities†	800,000	114
Kawasaki		
Akashi Factory	300,000	159
OTHER		
Moto-Guzzi/Benelli	40,000	13 plus 20 mopeds
BMW	25,000	20†
Harley-Davidson	38,000	11
(1974—includes 3 month strike)	50,000	75
(Projected full year)		

* Higher proportions of bought-in components than Small Heath.
† Head Office and Main Plant (machining) plus Toyota and Toyokawa motorcycle assembly factories.
‡ Very low proportion of bought-in components.

says the Boston report, to defend a small segment within your competitor has the advantages which accrue from profitable volume manufacturing. Without volume you cannot get your costs down; and unless you get your costs down you cannot compete, and cannot successfully defend a position or successfully attack another.

"Segment retreat strategies," says the Boston report, are frequently encountered in industry. It goes on: "They normally owe their origins to an excessive focus on short term profitability and often do produce profits for quite long periods in time, as with the economy's—2 in the motor cycle industry. In the long run, however, they are nearly always disastrous."

"The reason for this is that they allow the new competitors who are penetrating the higher volume segments of the market to become larger and more powerful over time, and to develop high and secure profits in the segments which the retreat-ing competitors have vacated. This gives the new competitors a tremendous position of strength from which ultimately they can be expected to attempt to penetrate the last segments to which the smaller retreating competitor has withdrawn."

The Boston report concedes that there are outstanding exceptions to this theory: in the motor cycle industry, the German BMW is one. As for

motorbike market? First, says the report, they concentrate on market share and sales volume. "Objectives set in these terms are regarded as critical, and defended at all costs." Products are up-dated or redesigned whenever a market threat or opportunity is perceived. Prices are set at levels to achieve market share targets and will be cut if necessary. Effective marketing systems are set up in all markets where serious competition is intended regardless of short-term cost.

The basic feature of the British marketing philosophy, by contrast, is the emphasis on model by model profit levels. Throughout its life cycle each model, in each market, where it is sold, should yield a margin of profit over the costs incurred in bringing it to the market. Products should be up-dated or redesigned whenever the accounting system shows it is unprofitable. Prices are set at levels necessary to achieve profitability and will be raised higher if possible. The cost of an effective marketing system is acceptable only in markets where the British are already established and hence profitable.

"These are the policies," say the consultants, "that have led to the British industry's low market share and to its progressive concentration on higher and higher displacement models."

belief that the Japanese were unlikely ever to be a threat in larger bikes, which were "more difficult to make." Overall production volumes were maintained at roughly 80,000 units a year. BSA/Triumph was profitable throughout the period, although the profits were never high enough to permit investment on the Japanese scale.

Spectacular rate

While British production was static, Japanese volume was increasing at a spectacular rate, so that the cost structure of the two industries began to move in different directions. The effect on productivity is illustrated in the table; whereas Honda's Suzuki plant, the largest motor cycle factory in the world, produces more than 500 bikes per man each year, the three British factories produce less than 20. The Japanese cost advantage is clearly based on this higher productivity. Honda's wage rates are well above those of NVT and the gap is widening.

In the U.K. the factory buildings are not up to modern standards for efficient working. They contain mostly old, general purpose labour intensive equipment; at Wolverhampton, for example, some 60 per cent of the machine tools may be more than 20 years

Production lines

All these courses could involve large capital investment and considerable factory reorganisation. Whichever course was chosen, the ideal arrangement would be one motor cycle factory and one factory doing sub-contract work. Industrial engines and parts. The consultants point out that under the high-volume alternative the need is for a plant big enough to take the new production lines while continuing the existing models under the same roof. Small Heath is probably the only one of the three plants which could fulfil this role. Meriden, say the consultants, is clearly too small and Wolverhampton (the one now to be closed) only a little larger.

Without actually saying as much, Mr. Poore implied yesterday that without Government help the industry—if it were to continue at all—would have to slim down further to one factory. But he was critical of the Boston group's conclusions. BMW was a good example of what can be done by specialisation, he said, and the consultants' estimates of potential sales in world markets were pessimistic. "World wide sales of the Triumph Trident in the last 12 months were more than double any rate previously achieved."

The company, he argued, also had the necessary engineering talent to design new models, and given union co-operation they could be made. The question now must be whether the opportunity to do around 20-25,000 units a year in three different models. The so will ever materialise.

The consultants' main task was to see whether there was any way in which the British industry could offset these formidable cost disadvantages. There was clearly no possibility of re-establishing a position in small bikes or even in mopeds, where the French manufacturers, Motobecane and Cycles Peugeot, are the world leaders. The only possible hope lay in the superbike category, where competitive volumes are lower; the market leader, the Honda CB 750, has an estimated output of roughly 80-90,000 units a year. It is at volumes of 70,000 units a year that investment in in-line transfer machinery and other forms of automation becomes feasible.

The logical approach is to find niches in the market which the Japanese do not enter for and to charge a premium price. This is the strategy employed by BMW, which, despite relatively low volume, charges a high enough price to be profitable. In the early 70s BMW's price premium was around 20 per cent above the competition, but this has moved into the region of 30-40 per cent, without affecting sales. This company's volume is around 20-25,000 units a year in three different models. The so will ever materialise.

Superbike category

The consultants' main task was to see whether there was any way in which the British industry could offset these formidable cost disadvantages. There was clearly no possibility of re-establishing a position in small bikes or even in mopeds, where the French manufacturers, Motobecane and Cycles Peugeot, are the world leaders. The only possible hope lay in the superbike category, where competitive volumes are lower; the market leader, the Honda CB 750, has an estimated output of roughly 80-90,000 units a year. It is at volumes of 70,000 units a year that investment in in-line transfer machinery and other forms of automation becomes feasible.

Your caring isn't enough. We need some giving too.

If caring for Barnardo's children only took love and Christian charity, there'd be no problem. Unfortunately, it takes money too. And there's not nearly enough of that around.

There are all kinds of Barnardo's children. Some are handicapped, some are deprived. A few are orphaned, many simply deserted. The one thing they all have in common when they come to us is a desperate need for somebody to do something for them.

Unfortunately, we find ourselves in much the same position. Without help from you, and people like you, we cannot go on feeding, clothing and educating our children. We cannot go on running Dr. Barnardo's homes, schools and Day Care centres. Or finding foster homes. Or struggling to keep families together.

You've cared enough to read this far, so go a little further. Make a donation or a Deed of Covenant. Or start a local fund raising group.

We desperately need people who care that much. We can't give unless you do.

Barnardo's
Britain's largest child care charity

I enclose a donation of £1 □ £2 □ £5 □ £10 □ £20 □ £...

I would like to know more about Will/Covenants. □

I would like to know how I can help Barnardo's. □ (tick box)

(Make cheque/PO payable to Dr. Barnardo's)

NAME (Please print clearly) _____

ADDRESS _____

Post to: Dr. Barnardo's, Barking Road, Essex IG8 1QG.

Letters to the Editor

British cars

From Mr. R. Borriest.

Sir—If ever there was to be a "search his conscience" before buying foreign goods, British foreign trade would collapse. Perhaps the British motor industry would do well in search of its collective conscience and ask itself why so many private motorists—that is, those whose cars are not bought for them by their employers—prefer not to buy British cars any longer. It might be found that this was due to some measure to the prices of available models but even more so to non-availability of cars held up by strikes, and to quality, availability of spares and the readiness to deal with customers' complaints.

Mr. Shore may find it enlightening to study some of the "Which?" reports on the state of British cars delivered to customers. The trouble is that British car production grew up in the shadow of the outdated legal precept of "caveat emptor" while competitors had to satisfy the customer first and make profits afterwards. They did not refuse to produce small cars "because no profit is made on them."

There is nothing wrong with British car design—the Mini saga proves this. But "maximising profits" is not an intangible remedy for success in the modern world. It is the British car firm had to be bottled out by the Government and car exports—according to Mr. Shore—no longer provide an ample surplus over the cost of car imports.

The British car industry has been taken to be regarded by the public as a "sacred cow" and the time has come to reconsider the Government's unwillingness to support public transport by adequate investment, for example in railway electrification. The Japanese and Germans not only export cars in great numbers—they also have a thriving export market for electric locomotives.

RAF Bonhill,
Norby,
Kila Lane,
Hunfild Heath,
Hendon-on-Thames.

Testing

From Mr. A. Lamb.

Sir—I am currently arranged a "test-drive" in a motor car costing in the region of £7,000. The vehicle in question had been driven less than 1,000 miles yet there was a noise from the (power assisted) steering and from both front and rear brakes.

After I had driven about six miles the sales representative asked where I was going to turn round? I did as he requested at the first opportunity, and he more or less directed me into a passage under a bridge and took the wheel himself. He had warned me of the speed limit as the car was not yet "run in," but on the readiness to deal with customers' complaints. After this so-called test, is it any wonder that vehicles require so much attention and break down so frequently?

Adrian T. Lamb,
44, Portland Road,
Stoneygate,
Leicester.

Guinea-pigs

From Elaine Harwood.

Sir—I was greatly perturbed to read the following on July 24: "Hospital consultants and family doctors are being paid to carry out clinical tests with new drugs, says the Department of Health. But there is no obligation that the patient be told he is a guinea-pig."

Surely this state of affairs cannot be allowed to exist. With what confidence will a patient visit a hospital or general practitioner if the long-term effects of prescribed drugs are not known? As consultants and GPs are to be paid, as an incentive to carry out clinical tests with new drugs, they will surely do so at every opportunity.

There is also the question of cost. It is widely publicised that the National Health Service is short of funds. Must we then pay heavily for this service and be prepared to become guinea-pigs "at the whim of those employed by this body? Perhaps, with the effect of these new drugs not known, there may even be a case of "assault."

Surely it is essential for the

confidence and wellbeing of everyone who from time to time avail themselves of the services of the medical profession, that the patient be informed when new drugs are used and clinical tests are being tried out upon them.

Elaine J. Harwood,
J. Brumner Road,
Sutton Coldfield,
Warwickshire.

Paper notes

From Mr. W. Courcouf.

Sir—Mr. Richard's letter (July 15) refers both to paper notes and to paper currency notes. I am not sure what happenings relevant to either of these took place in the seventh century when Pepin of Landen was alive, but currency notes were—
as Mr. Richards indicates—first issued by the Treasury in the twelfth century. What about the nineteenth century? The Bank Charter Act of 1844 stipulated a limit to the quantity of unsecured Bank of England notes, but this was not always observed. Certainly Cobbe (pope Charlemagne) had in mind rogues rather than fools when he wrote "... The causes of this change have been the lowering of the wages of labour, compared with the price of provisions, by the means of the paper-money."

W. J. Courcouf,
Newleaf, Westhumble,
Surrey.

Involuntary

From Mr. J. Sawtell.

Sir—Co-operation, hedged by reserve statutory powers—publicised or otherwise—can hardly be regarded as voluntary! John C. Sawtell,
Hope Cottage,
Station Road, Holt,
Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

Use of roads

From Mr. G. Schwartz.

Sir—It aggravates me when motorists living in their ivory towers (Cambridge) comment on London's traffic problems. Professor Sutherland (July 21) talks

about private, or rather crucially, commercial vehicles entering London. Which is not crucial to the economy?—the director of a merchant bank driving to a meeting to discuss a vital export loan or a van delivering buns to a city Wimpy shop?

The professor also wishes to "induce" people away from cars to public transport. Those of us who have to use buses and underground trains regularly are most grateful to all those who come to town by car; the conditions are at breaking point already. If the estimated 100,000 drivers are forced on to public transport, it will grind to a halt.

It would be much more beneficial to adopt a positive attitude and assist traffic flow by, say, phased lights, removing irrelevant road obstructions, easily visible signposts and road name plates, and provide within the town cheap parking plots.

G. T. Schwartz,
The Old Vicarage,
Highgate, N.6.

Subsidies

From Mr. D. Robb.

Sir—If a shopkeeper in a town was losing money he might be expected to go out of business or at least suffer a drop in his standard of living. He would not expect to be maintained out of the rates at the expense of his fellow townsmen, and his failed business would soon be replaced by another more capable of making a contribution both to the public's need and to the rates. It is inconceivable even to consider a large percentage of a town's traders being maintained at others' expense.

And yet this is precisely what we tolerate on a larger scale, and it is not only a major cause of inflation but a recipe for national bankruptcy.

Nationalised and quasi-nationalised industries are draining the country of its wealth and preventing that wealth from creating new and more wanted industries. The nationalisation, inflation and national bankruptcy are inextricably linked. Politicians wise enough to see the dangers created by monopolies are yet foolish enough to create mono-

polies having open-ended subsidies, and which would be a source of survival without subsidy.

D. B. Robb,
The Old Vicarage,
Burbage,
Marlborough, Wiltshire.

Ownership

From Mr. F. Steiner.

Sir—Mr. Arthur Scargill informs us (July 29) at a meeting of the British Humanist Association that with 10 per cent of the population owning all of the country's wealth, 90 per cent own nothing but their own labour. Before this myth gains widespread acceptance, may I remind Mr. Scargill that the majority of the country's householders at least in England and Wales are owner-occupiers. In other words, they own their houses, or are acquiring these substantial assets.

And Mr. Scargill, how, of course, have forgotten, may the fact of his own union's pension fund owning large amounts of stocks and shares is evidence of the way in which the majority of stock exchange securities is now owned by institutions representing the pension rights and savings of millions of small savers and employees of all kinds.

F. M. M. Steiner,
26, Oakshot Avenue, N.6.

Power plants

From Mr. N. Jenkins.

Sir—You report CEBG plans to close a substantial number of power stations now redundant (July 23). Elsewhere this has been said to be a leak of confidential information.

The electrical industry is said to be giving serious consideration to the potential for combining heat and power generation—and distribution of heat. These older power stations are of a size and position in urban areas that make them ideal for conversion to very low cost and astonishing gain in energy efficiency. Three times as much useful energy can be obtained for the same expenditure of fuel. Similar units have been converted elsewhere with no loss of electrical output.

A nationwide conversion programme, and a determination to build no more giant power stations of any kind, wasting twice as much fuel as they put to good purpose, would mean a very different kind of merit order working for the CEBG. The emphasis would be on heat and not on electricity—for which we now have ample capacity for the next decade.

Would it be too cynical to suggest that anxiety to break up these older power stations is indicative of a move to make combined heat and power generation more rather than less difficult—and thus maintain the prerogative of the electrical industry in the energy field. In spite of the consideration said to be given to this combined heat and power inquiry, the industry is still campaigning for all-electric supplies to municipal housing estates. Such electricity is used two-thirds for space and water heating and only one-third for essential electrical purposes.

The CEBG must not be allowed to break up these older turbo-generators. Even 40-year-old sets can be converted and given further life for very little cost, pretty shattering for makers of new turbines but well enough known to practical engineers.

Norman Jenkins,
Whitehill,
Farnham, Surrey.

Coal break-even

From The Director of Public Relations,
National Coal Board.

Sir—On July 31 you attributed a £2.4m. loss to the Coal Board in a table showing nationalised industry results for the last financial year. In fact, after taking account of our operating profit of £33.5m. and the profits on the sale of redundant and obsolete assets (which occurs regularly), offset by interest charges and taxation, we achieved a break-even position.

Geoffrey Kirk,
Robert House,
Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

From JAY PALMER, New York, August 1

*Copies of the Annual Report are obtainable from
The Secretary, Electronic Rentals Group Limited, Electronic House, Churchfield Road, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 8DB*

Official List.

AUGUST 1

15 Assoc. Ore and Metal 250
Acme Silver 220
Denver Exploration 21
Denver Mining 21
Cia Grey 97 1/2
Colorado Sugar 362
Colorado Zinc 34 1/2
International Mining 3
North American Matheson 100 2900
Metal Exploration 32
National Oil 32
Mediak 15 A.J. 137 1/2
National Oil 32
PanCanadian Silver 250 150 200 30
Pineau 100 810 40 5
Southern Pacific Prod. 10
Terra 100 700 5
Wheelock Mining A 47 1/2
Woodlawn S A 2 A 2000

NEW BUILDS (8)
BRIITEN FUNDS
Redemc. 30c 85-38
Americane (1)
Vetco Inds.
ELECTRICALS (1)
Ute Electronic
ENGINEERING (1)
Mining Supply
INDUSTRIALS (4)
Lumber-Commer-Mara Silver-
Marward
NEW LOWS (9)
LOANS
FPI 13c 195-1
BUILDINGS (1)
Atlas Steel
ENGINEERING (1)
Manganese Bronze
SOWELS (1)
CCH Invest.
SHIPBUILDERS (1)
Hawhorn Leslie
TEXTILES (1)
Atkins Bros.
TRUSTS (1)
Maldenberg Inv.
DEERAS TRAPERS (1)

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Gilt-edged rally, but a non-event day in equities

Share index 0.5 lower at 282.8 for three-week fall of 41.6

Account Dealing Dates daily average of 4,388 was also one of the lowest on record.

Option
Dealing Dates Last Account

July 14 July 24 Aug. 5
July 28 Aug. 7 Aug. 8 Aug. 19
Aug. 11 Aug. 20 Aug. 21 Sep. 2

* New time "dealings" may take place from 9.30 a.m. two business days earlier.

A rally in Gilt-edged provided the only real point of interest in London stock markets yesterday.

Buyers were encouraged by early indications that the Bank of England's minimum lending rate was unlikely to rise and were also hopeful that a new "tap" stock would appear at the end of the day.

In the event, the 10% was held at 11 per cent. and a new long "tap" of Treasury 12% per cent. 1982 was announced after 3.50 p.m. Long-dated stocks had already scored gains to 5 by the official close and the indications "after-hours" were that next Monday's opening would be higher.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Another measure of the general lack of activity was official marketings of only 3,326, the lowest for a normal day, apart from holiday periods, since the war: the week's

dealings were 10,300, the lowest since the war.

Leading equities failed to follow the higher trend set by gilts and were virtually neglected throughout the day.

The lack of trade saw prices follow a shallow drift until the inevitable technical bounce "after-hours" left the leaders hardly altered.

The F.T. 30-share index, 0.3 lower at 10 a.m. and 1.8 off at 2 p.m., closed at 282.8, down from 283.3 at 10 a.m.

The Government's inflationary White Paper was issued on July 11, however, the index has fallen 41.6, or 12.8 per cent.

Gilts' late flourish

The slight fall in the Treasury bill rate provided the only incentive in British Funds yesterday for the overnight level. The long were particularly favoured in the afternoon and progressively improved to show gains extending to 1 at the official close. Almost immediately came the news of a new long "tap" issue of 300m. Treasury 12% per cent. 1982, at 4.13 p.m. and the market ceased trading until 4.13 p.m. to assess the stock and its effect on the yield structure. When business recommenced, jobs became extremely busy and the weight of buying safely indicated that quotations would open 1 to 1 higher still on Monday. Short-dated stocks were higher with the long.

Very late in the day, the investment currency market was stirred by a report of a possible bank-squaring operation which took the premium up to 87 1/2 per cent. before a close of 87 1/2 per cent. for a net rise of 1 1/2 points. Yesterday's 32 conversion factor was 0.6490 (0.6518).

Adverse Press comment on Barclays' first-half profits contraction and on the poor interim dividend season in general made for another dull day in the big four.

Barclays closed 5 lower at 235 1/2, as did Midland at 220 1/2. Lloyds and National Westminster were also down, the former 1 1/2 to 170 1/2.

Discounts had contrasting movements in Union, which receded 12 to 200 1/2, and Allen Harvey 10 to 200 1/2, a thin 10 1/2 following Press comment on market Duff Merchant bank had Mercury Securities 6 lower at 93p.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

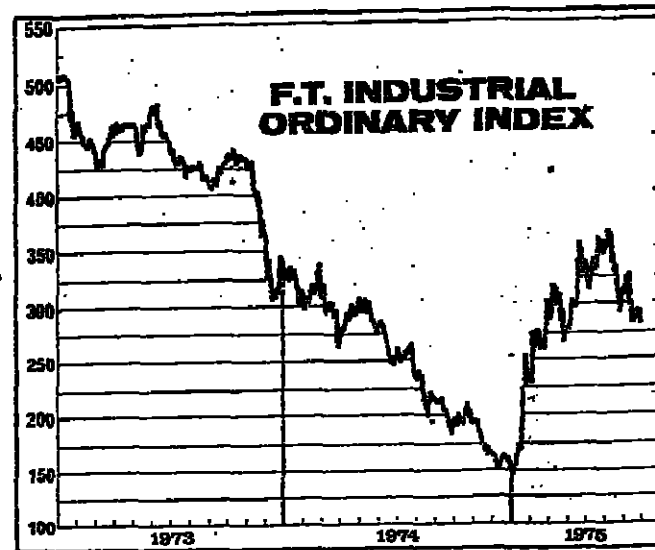
Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.



"Royals," 235p, and Sun Alliance, 365p, both cheapened 5 more, while Commercial Union eased 3 to 138p.

A Press report suggesting that Unilever could be a potential bidder attracted speculative interest in Arthur Guinness, after opening at around 106p the shares were quickly supported up to 114p before easing "after-hours" on a reported denial to close only 4 better on balance at 110p for a gain on the week of 10. Elsewhere in Breweries Greene King also rose 4 to 127p.

J. Jarvis provided a minor feature in Buildings, rising 6 to 101p on the better-than-expected preliminary figures. Associated Portland Cement were 3 better at 129p as were Millbury at 30p.

Edwards closed a shade firmer at 21p following Press comment on market Duff Merchant bank had Mercury Securities 6 lower at 93p.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

Insurance prices eased further on a complete lack of interest.

CES

Managers Ltd. v.	Target Tst. Mgrs. (Scotland) (a) (b)		
1954, E.C.A.	0-1238 0000	19, Abbot Crescent, Edin. 3	03-228 862123
1955	25.0	Twelve Hoyle, 203	25.0
1956	21.4	Green Thistle	21.4
1957	18.2	Tpt. Clyne, Jly. 31	18.2
1958	15.0		15.0
1959	12.5		12.5
1960	10.0		10.0
1961	7.5		7.5
1962	5.0		5.0
1963	2.5		2.5
1964	0.0		0.0
1965	0.0		0.0
1966	0.0		0.0
1967	0.0		0.0
1968	0.0		0.0
1969	0.0		0.0
1970	0.0		0.0
1971	0.0		0.0
1972	0.0		0.0
1973	0.0		0.0
1974	0.0		0.0
1975	0.0		0.0
1976	0.0		0.0
1977	0.0		0.0
1978	0.0		0.0
1979	0.0		0.0
1980	0.0		0.0
1981	0.0		0.0
1982	0.0		0.0
1983	0.0		0.0
1984	0.0		0.0
1985	0.0		0.0
1986	0.0		0.0
1987	0.0		0.0
1988	0.0		0.0
1989	0.0		0.0
1990	0.0		0.0
1991	0.0		0.0
1992	0.0		0.0
1993	0.0		0.0
1994	0.0		0.0
1995	0.0		0.0
1996	0.0		0.0
1997	0.0		0.0
1998	0.0		0.0
1999	0.0		0.0
2000	0.0		0.0
2001	0.0		0.0
2002	0.0		0.0
2003	0.0		0.0
2004	0.0		0.0
2005	0.0		0.0
2006	0.0		0.0
2007	0.0		0.0
2008	0.0		0.0
2009	0.0		0.0
2010	0.0		0.0
2011	0.0		0.0
2012	0.0		0.0
2013	0.0		0.0
2014	0.0		0.0
2015	0.0		0.0
2016	0.0		0.0
2017	0.0		0.0
2018	0.0		0.0
2019	0.0		0.0
2020	0.0		0.0
2021	0.0		0.0
2022	0.0		0.0
2023	0.0		0.0
2024	0.0		0.0
2025	0.0		0.0
2026	0.0		0.0
2027	0.0		0.0
2028	0.0		0.0
2029	0.0		0.0
2030	0.0		0.0
2031	0.0		0.0
2032	0.0		0.0
2033	0.0		0.0
2034	0.0		0.0
2035	0.0		0.0
2036	0.0		0.0
2037	0.0		0.0
2038	0.0		0.0
2039	0.0		0.0
2040	0.0		0.0
2041	0.0		0.0
2042	0.0		0.0
2043	0.0		0.0
2044	0.0		0.0
2045	0.0		0.0
2046	0.0		0.0
2047	0.0		0.0
2048	0.0		0.0
2049	0.0		0.0
2050	0.0		0.0
2051	0.0		0.0
2052	0.0		0.0
2053	0.0		0.0
2054	0.0		0.0
2055	0.0		0.0
2056	0.0		0.0
2057	0.0		0.0
2058	0.0		0.0
2059	0.0		0.0
2060	0.0		0.0
2061	0.0		0.0
2062	0.0		0.0
2063	0.0		0.0
2064	0.0		0.0
2065	0.0		0.0
2066	0.0		0.0
2067	0.0		0.0
2068	0.0		0.0
2069	0.0		0.0
2070	0.0		0.0
2071	0.0		0.0
2072	0.0		0.0
2073	0.0		0.0
2074	0.0		0.0
2075	0.0		0.0
2076	0.0		0.0
2077	0.0		0.0
2078	0.0		0.0
2079	0.0		0.0
2080	0.0		0.0
2081	0.0		0.0
2082	0.0		0.0
2083	0.0		0.0
2084	0.0		0.0
2085	0.0		0.0
2086	0.0		0.0
2087	0.0		0.0
2088	0.0		0.0
2089	0.0		0.0
2090	0.0		0.0
2091	0.0		0.0
2092	0.0		0.0
2093	0.0		0.0
2094	0.0		0.0
2095	0.0		0.0
2096	0.0		0.0
2097	0.0		0.0
2098	0.0		0.0
2099	0.0		0.0
2100	0.0		0.0
2101	0.0		0.0
2102	0.0		0.0
2103	0.0		0.0
2104	0.0		0.0
2105	0.0		0.0
2106	0.0		0.0
2107	0.0		0.0
2108	0.0		0.0
2109	0.0		0.0
2110	0.0		0.0
2111	0.0		0.0
2112	0.0		0.0
2113	0.0		0.0
2114	0.0		0.0
2115	0.0		0.0
2116	0.0		0.0
2117	0.0		0.0
2118	0.0		0.0
2119	0.0		0.0
2120	0.0		0.0
2121	0.0		0.0
2122	0.0		0.0
2123	0.0		0.0
2124	0.0		0.0
2125	0.0		0.0
2126	0.0		0.0
2127	0.0		0.0
2128	0.0		0.0
2129	0.0		0.0
2130	0.0		0.0
2131	0.0		0.0
2132	0.0		0.0
2133	0.0		0.0
2134	0.0		0.0
2135	0.0		0.0
2136	0.0		0.0
2137	0.0		0.0
2138	0.0		0.0
2139	0.0		0.0
2140	0.0		0.0
2141	0.0		0.0
2142	0.0		0.0
2143	0.0		0.0
2144	0.0		0.0
2145	0.0		0.0
2146	0.0		0.0
2147	0.0		0.0
2148	0.0		0.0
2149	0.0		0.0
2150	0.0		0.0
2151	0.0		0.0
2152	0.0		0.0
2153	0.0		0.0
2154	0.0		0.0
2155	0.0		0.0
2156	0.0		0.0
2157	0.0		0.0
2158	0.0		0.0
2159	0.0		0.0
2160	0.0		0.0
2161	0.0		0.0
2162	0.0		0.0
2163	0.0		0.0
2164	0.0		0.0
2165	0.0		0.0
2166	0.0		0.0
2167	0.0		0.0
2168	0.0		0.0
2169	0.0		0.0
2170	0.0		0.0
2171	0.0		0.0
2172	0.0		0.0
2173	0.0		0.0
2174	0.0		0.0
2175	0.0		0.0
2176	0.0		0.0
2177	0.0		0.0
2178	0.0		0.0
2179	0.0		0.0
2180	0.0		0.0
2181	0.0		0.0
2182	0.0		0.0
2183	0.0		0.0
2184	0.0		0.0
2185	0.0		0.0
2186	0.0		0.0
2187	0.0		0.0
2188	0.0		0.0
2189	0.0		0.0
2190	0.0		0.0
2191	0.0		0.0
2192	0.0		0.0
2193	0.0		0.0
2194	0.0		0.0
2195	0.0		0.0
2196	0.0		0.0
2197	0.0		0.0
2198	0.0		0.0
2199	0.0		0.0
2200	0.0		0.0
2201	0.0		0.0
2202	0.0		0.0
2203	0.0		0.0
2204	0.0		0.0
2205	0.0		0.0
2206	0.0		0.0
2207	0.0		0.0
2208	0.0		0.0
2209	0.0		0.0
2210	0.0		0.0
2211	0.0		0.0
2212	0.0		0.0
2213	0.0		0.0
2214	0.0		0.0
2215	0.0		0.0
2216	0.0		0.0
2217	0.0		0.0
2218	0.0		0.0
2219	0.0		0.0
2220	0.0		0.0
2221	0.0		0.0
2222	0.0		0.0
2223	0.0		0.0
2224	0.0		0.0
2225	0.0		0.0
2226	0.0		0.0
2227	0.0		0.0
2228	0.0		0.0
2229	0.0		0.0
2230	0.0		0.0
2231	0.0		0.0
2232	0.0		0.0
2233	0.0		0.0
2234	0.0		0.0
2235	0.0		0.0
2236	0.0		0.0
2237	0.0		0.0
2238	0.0		0.0
2239	0.0		0.0
2240	0.0		0.0
2241	0.0		0.0
2242	0.0		0.0
2243	0.0		0.0
2244	0.0		0.0
2245	0.0		0.0
2246	0.0		0.0
2247	0.0		0.0
2248	0.0		0.0
2249	0.0		0.0
2250	0.0		0.0
2251	0.0		0.0
2252	0.0		0.0
2253	0.0		0.0
2254	0.0		0.0
2255	0.0		0.0
2256	0.0		0.0
2257	0.0		0.0
2258	0.0		0.0
2259	0.0		0.0
2260	0.0		0.0
2261	0.0		0.0
2262	0.0		0.0
2263	0.0		0.0
2264	0.0		0.0
2265	0.0		0.0
2266	0.0		0.0
2267	0.0		0.0
2268	0.0		0.0
2269	0.0		0.0
2270	0.0		0.0
2271	0.0		0.0
2272	0.0		0.0
2273	0.0		0.0
2274	0.0		0.0
2275	0.0		0.0
2276	0.0		0.0
2277	0.0		0.0
2278	0.0		0.0
2279	0.0		0.0
2280	0.0		0.0
2281	0.0		0.0
2282	0.0		0.0
2283	0.0		0.0
2284	0.0		0.0
2285	0.0		0.0
2286	0.0		0.0
2287	0.0		0.0
2288	0.0		0.0
2289	0.0		0.0
2290	0.0		0.0
2291	0.0		0.0
2292	0.0		0.0
2293	0.0		0.0
2294	0.0		0.0
2295	0.0		0.0
2296	0.0		0.0
2297	0.0		0.0
2298	0.0		0.0
2299	0.0		0.0
2300	0.0		0.0
2301	0.0		0.0
2302	0.0		0.0
2303	0.0		0

DING

Option Report—3-month Call rates

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

VICTOR BRITAIN
The chauffeur drive service of Avis Rent a Car
01-262 3124

VICTOR BRITAIN
The chauffeur drive service of Avis Rent a Car
01-262 3124

[illegible]

BUSINESS

"Recent Issues" and "Rights" Page 13

This service is available to every Company dealt in on Stock Exchanges throughout the United Kingdom for a fee of £25 per annum for each security.

